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Leu Gly Asp Arg His Pro Ser Asn Leu Met Leu Asp Arg Ile Thr Gly  
 2275 2280 2285  
 Lys Val Ile His Ile Asp Phe Gly Asp Cys Phe Glu Ala Ala Ile Leu  
 2290 2295 2300  
 Arg Glu Lys Tyr Pro Glu Lys Val Pro Phe Arg Leu Thr Arg Met Leu  
 2305 2310 2315 2320  
 Thr Tyr Ala Met Glu Val Ser Gly Ile Glu Gly Ser Phe Arg Ile Thr  
 2325 2330 2335  
 Cys Glu Asn Val Met Arg Val Leu Arg Asp Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu Met  
 2340 2345 2350  
 Ala Ile Leu Glu Ala Phe Ala Leu Asp Pro Leu Ile His Trp Gly Phe  
 2355 2360 2365  
 Asp Leu Pro Pro Gln Lys Leu Thr Glu Gln Thr Gly Ile Pro Leu Pro  
 2370 2375 2380  
 Leu Ile Asn Pro Ser Glu Leu Leu Arg Lys Gly Ala Ile Thr Val Glu  
 2385 2390 2395 2400  
 Glu Ala Ala Asn Met Glu Ala Glu Gln Gln Asn Glu Thr Arg Asn Ala  
 2405 2410 2415  
 Arg Ala Met Leu Val Leu Arg Arg Ile Thr Asp Lys Leu Thr Gly Asn  
 2420 2425 2430  
 Asp Ile Lys Arg Phe Asn Glu Leu Asp Val Pro Glu Gln Val Asp Lys  
 2435 2440 2445  
 Leu Ile Gln Gln Ala Thr Ser Ile Glu Arg Leu Cys Gln His Tyr Ile  
 2450 2455 2460  
 Gly Trp Cys Pro Phe Trp  
 2465 2470

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2474 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Asn Lys Tyr Ile Asn Lys Tyr Thr Thr Pro Pro Asn Leu Leu Ser  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Arg Gln Arg Ala Glu Gly Lys His Arg Thr Arg Lys Lys Leu Thr  
 20 25 30  
 His Lys Ser His Ser His Asp Asp Glu Met Ser Thr Thr Ser Asn Thr  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Ser Asn His Asn Gly Pro Asn Asp Ser Gly Arg Val Ile Thr Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Ser Ala Gly His Ile Gly Lys Ile Ser Phe Val Asp Ser Glu Leu Asp  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Thr Phe Ser Thr Leu Asn Leu Ile Phe Asp Lys Leu Lys Ser Asp  
 85 90 95  
 Val Pro Gln Glu Arg Ala Ser Gly Ala Asn Glu Leu Ser Thr Thr Leu  
 100 105 110  
 Thr Ser Leu Ala Arg Glu Val Ser Ala Glu Gln Phe Gln Arg Phe Ser  
 115 120 125

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Asn Ser Leu Asn Asn Lys Ile Phe Glu Leu Ile His Gly Phe Thr Ser	130	135	140
Ser Glu Lys Ile Gly Gly Ile Leu Ala Val Asp Thr Leu Ile Ser Phe	145	150	155
Tyr Leu Ser Thr Glu Glu Leu Pro Asn Gln Thr Ser Arg Leu Ala Asn	165	170	175
Tyr Leu Arg Val Leu Ile Pro Ser Ser Asp Ile Glu Val Met Arg Leu	180	185	190
Ala Ala Asn Thr Leu Gly Arg Leu Thr Val Pro Gly Gly Thr Leu Thr	195	200	205
Ser Asp Phe Val Glu Phe Glu Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Asp Trp Leu Thr	210	215	220
Leu Thr Ala Asp Asn Asn Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys Leu Glu Tyr Arg Arg	225	230	235
His Ala Ala Leu Leu Ile Ile Lys Ala Leu Ala Asp Asn Ser Pro Tyr	245	250	255
Leu Leu Tyr Pro Tyr Val Asn Ser Ile Leu Asp Asn Ile Trp Val Pro	260	265	270
Leu Arg Asp Ala Lys Leu Ile Ile Arg Leu Asp Ala Ala Val Ala Leu	275	280	285
Gly Lys Cys Leu Thr Ile Ile Gln Asp Arg Asp Pro Ala Leu Gly Lys	290	295	300
Gln Trp Phe Gln Arg Leu Phe Gln Gly Cys Thr His Gly Leu Ser Leu	305	310	315
Asn Thr Asn Asp Ser Val His Ala Thr Leu Leu Val Phe Arg Glu Leu	325	330	335
Leu Ser Leu Lys Ala Pro Tyr Leu Arg Asp Lys Tyr Asp Asp Ile Tyr	340	345	350
Lys Ser Thr Met Lys Tyr Lys Glu Tyr Lys Phe Asp Val Ile Arg Arg	355	360	365
Glu Val Tyr Ala Ile Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Ala Phe Asp Pro Ala Ile	370	375	380
Phe Thr Lys Lys Tyr Leu Asp Arg Ile Met Val His Tyr Leu Arg Tyr	385	390	395
Leu Lys Asn Ile Asp Met Asn Ala Ala Asn Asn Ser Asp Lys Pro Phe	405	410	415
Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Asp Ile Ala Phe Glu Val Gly Ser Ser Ile	420	425	430
Ser Pro Tyr Met Thr Leu Ile Leu Asp Asn Ile Arg Glu Gly Leu Arg	435	440	445
Thr Lys Phe Lys Val Arg Lys Gln Phe Glu Lys Asp Leu Phe Tyr Cys	450	455	460
Ile Gly Lys Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Gly Pro Ala Phe Ala Lys His Leu	465	470	475
Asn Lys Asp Leu Leu Asn Leu Met Leu Asn Cys Pro Met Ser Asp His	485	490	495
Met Gln Glu Thr Leu Met Ile Leu Asn Glu Lys Ile Pro Ser Leu Glu	500	505	510
Ser Thr Val Asn Ser Arg Ile Leu Asn Leu Leu Ser Ile Ser Leu Ser	515	520	525
Gly Glu Lys Phe Ile Gln Ser Asn Gln Tyr Asp Phe Asn Asn Gln Phe	530	535	540
Ser Ile Glu Lys Ala Arg Lys Ser Arg Asn Gln Ser Phe Met Lys Lys			

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545	550	555	560
Thr Gly Glu Ser Asn Asp Asp Ile Thr Asp Ala Gln Ile Leu Ile Gln	565	570	575
Cys Phe Lys Met Leu Gln Leu Ile His His Gln Tyr Ser Leu Thr Glu	580	585	590
Phe Val Arg Leu Ile Thr Ile Ser Tyr Ile Glu His Glu Asp Ser Ser	595	600	605
Val Arg Lys Leu Ala Ala Leu Thr Ser Cys Asp Leu Phe Ile Lys Asp	610	615	620
Asp Ile Cys Lys Gln Thr Ser Val His Ala Leu His Ser Val Ser Glu	625	630	635
Val Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Met Ile Ala Ile Thr Asp Pro Val Ala Glu	645	650	655
Ile Arg Leu Glu Ile Leu Gln His Leu Gly Ser Asn Phe Asp Pro Gln	660	665	670
Leu Ala Gln Pro Asp Asn Leu Arg Leu Leu Phe Met Ala Leu Asn Asp	675	680	685
Glu Ile Phe Gly Ile Gln Leu Glu Ala Ile Lys Ile Ile Gly Arg Leu	690	695	700
Ser Ser Val Asn Pro Ala Tyr Val Val Pro Ser Leu Arg Lys Thr Leu	705	710	715
Leu Glu Leu Leu Thr Gln Leu Lys Phe Ser Asn Met Pro Lys Lys Lys	725	730	735
Glu Glu Ser Ala Thr Leu Leu Cys Thr Leu Ile Asn Ser Ser Asp Glu	740	745	750
Val Ala Lys Pro Tyr Ile Asp Pro Ile Leu Asp Val Ile Leu Pro Lys	755	760	765
Cys Gln Asp Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Ala Ser Thr Ala Leu Lys Val Leu	770	775	780
Gly Glu Leu Ser Val Val Gly Gly Lys Glu Met Thr Arg Tyr Leu Lys	785	790	795
Glu Leu Met Pro Leu Ile Ile Asn Thr Phe Gln Asp Gln Ser Asn Ser	805	810	815
Phe Lys Arg Asp Ala Ala Leu Thr Thr Leu Gly Gln Leu Ala Ala Ser	820	825	830
Ser Gly Tyr Val Val Gly Pro Leu Leu Asp Tyr Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly	835	840	845
Ile Leu Ile Asn Ile Leu Lys Thr Glu Asn Asn Pro His Ile Arg Arg	850	855	860
Gly Thr Val Arg Leu Ile Gly Ile Leu Gly Ala Leu Asp Pro Tyr Lys	865	870	875
His Arg Glu Ile Glu Val Thr Ser Asn Ser Lys Ser Ser Val Glu Gln	885	890	895
Asn Ala Pro Ser Ile Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Met Gln Gly Val Ser Pro	900	905	910
Ser Asn Asp Glu Tyr Tyr Pro Thr Val Val Ile His Asn Leu Met Lys	915	920	925
Ile Leu Asn Asp Pro Ser Leu Ser Ile His His Thr Ala Ala Ile Gln	930	935	940
Ala Ile Met His Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Gly Leu Arg Cys Val Ser Phe	945	950	955
Leu Asp Gln Ile Ile Pro Gly Ile Ile Leu Val Met Arg Ser Cys Pro	965	970	975

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Pro Ser Gln Leu Asp Phe Tyr Phe Gln Gln Leu Gly Ser Leu Ile Ser  
 980 985 990  
 Ile Val Lys Gln His Ile Arg Pro His Val Glu Lys Ile Tyr Gly Val  
 995 1000 1005  
 Ile Arg Glu Phe Phe Pro Ile Ile Lys Leu Gln Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser  
 1010 1015 1020  
 Val Ile Glu Ser Ile Ser Lys Ala Leu Glu Gly Glu Phe Lys Arg Phe  
 1025 1030 1035 1040  
 Val Pro Glu Thr Leu Thr Phe Phe Leu Asp Ile Leu Glu Asn Asp Gln  
 1045 1050 1055  
 Ser Asn Lys Arg Ile Val Pro Ile Arg Ile Leu Lys Ser Leu Val Thr  
 1060 1065 1070  
 Phe Gly Pro Asn Leu Glu Asp Tyr Ser His Leu Ile Met Pro Ile Val  
 1075 1080 1085  
 Val Arg Met Thr Glu Tyr Ser Ala Gly Ser Leu Lys Lys Ile Ser Ile  
 1090 1095 1100  
 Ile Thr Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Lys Asn Ile Asn Leu Ser Glu Met Ser  
 1105 1110 1115 1120  
 Ser Arg Ile Val Gln Ala Leu Val Arg Ile Leu Asn Asn Gly Asp Arg  
 1125 1130 1135  
 Glu Leu Thr Lys Ala Thr Met Asn Thr Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Gln  
 1140 1145 1150  
 Leu Gly Thr Asp Phe Val Val Phe Val Pro Val Ile Asn Lys Ala Leu  
 1155 1160 1165  
 Leu Arg Asn Arg Ile Gln His Ser Val Tyr Asp Gln Leu Val Asn Lys  
 1170 1175 1180  
 Leu Leu Asn Asn Glu Cys Leu Pro Thr Asn Ile Ile Phe Asp Lys Glu  
 1185 1190 1195 1200  
 Asn Glu Val Pro Glu Arg Lys Asn Tyr Glu Asp Glu Met Gln Val Thr  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Lys Leu Pro Val Asn Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Asn Ala Trp Tyr Cys Ser  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Gln Gln Lys Thr Lys Glu Asp Trp Gln Glu Trp Ile Arg Arg Leu Ser  
 1235 1240 1245  
 Ile Gln Leu Leu Lys Glu Ser Pro Ser Ala Cys Leu Arg Ser Cys Ser  
 1250 1255 1260  
 Ser Leu Val Ser Val Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Ala Arg Glu Leu Phe Asn Ala  
 1265 1270 1275 1280  
 Ser Phe Ser Ser Cys Trp Val Glu Leu Gln Thr Ser Tyr Gln Glu Asp  
 1285 1290 1295  
 Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu Cys Lys Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Glu Asn Pro Pro  
 1300 1305 1310  
 Glu Ile Tyr Gln Met Leu Leu Asn Leu Val Glu Phe Met Glu His Asp  
 1315 1320 1325  
 Asp Lys Pro Leu Pro Ile Pro Ile His Thr Leu Gly Lys Tyr Ala Gln  
 1330 1335 1340  
 Lys Cys His Ala Phe Ala Lys Ala Leu His Tyr Lys Glu Val Glu Phe  
 1345 1350 1355 1360  
 Leu Glu Glu Pro Lys Asn Ser Thr Ile Glu Ala Leu Ile Ser Ile Asn  
 1365 1370 1375  
 Asn Gln Leu His Gln Thr Asp Ser Ala Ile Gly Ile Leu Lys His Ala  
 1380 1385 1390

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Gln	Gln	His	Asn	Glu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Glu	Thr	Trp	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Leu
	1395						1400						1405		
Gln	Arg	Trp	Glu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ala
	1410					1415						1420			
Gly	Glu	Asp	Ser	Val	Glu	Val	Met	Met	Gly	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Tyr
	1425				1430					1435					1440
Ala	Leu	Gly	Glu	Trp	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Lys	Trp
			1445						1450					1455	
Gly	Thr	Ala	Lys	Pro	Glu	Val	Lys	Lys	Ala	Met	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ala	Ala
			1460					1465					1470		
Gly	Ala	Ala	Trp	Gly	Leu	Glu	Gln	Trp	Asp	Glu	Ile	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Thr
		1475					1480					1485			
Ser	Val	Met	Lys	Ser	Gln	Ser	Pro	Asp	Lys	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ile
	1490					1495					1500				
Leu	Cys	Leu	His	Arg	Asn	Asn	Phe	Lys	Lys	Ala	Glu	Val	His	Ile	Phe
	1505				1510					1515					1520
Asn	Ala	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Asn	Glu
				1525					1530					1535	
Ser	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Val	Val	Val	Arg	Ala	Gln	Ile	Ile	Ala
		1540					1545						1550		
Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Leu	Pro	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asp
		1555					1560					1565			
Lys	Arg	Leu	Thr	Met	Arg	Glu	Thr	Trp	Asn	Thr	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Cys
	1570					1575					1580				
Gln	Lys	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Trp	Gln	Arg	Ile	Leu	Arg	Val	Arg	Ser	Leu
	1585				1590					1595					1600
Val	Ile	Lys	Pro	Lys	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gln	Val	Arg	Ile	Lys	Phe	Ala	Asn
				1605					1610				1615		
Leu	Cys	Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Arg	Met	Ala	Leu	Ala	Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Asn
		1620					1625						1630		
Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asp	Asp	Pro	Asp	His	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ala	Lys
	1635					1640					1645				
Ala	Ser	Pro	Pro	Val	Val	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Ala	Thr
	1650					1655					1660				
Gly	Leu	Gln	Asp	Glu	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gln	Leu	Ile	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ser	Arg
	1665			1670				1675							1680
Met	Ala	His	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Pro	Asn	Asn	Met	Ile	Ala	Gln	Ser
			1685					1690					1695		
Val	Pro	Gln	Gln	Ser	Lys	Arg	Val	Pro	Arg	His	Val	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Thr
		1700						1705					1710		
Lys	Leu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Cys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Gln	Gly	Glu	Trp	Arg	Val	Cys
		1715					1720					1725			
Leu	Gln	Pro	Lys	Trp	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asn	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser
	1730					1735					1740				
Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	His	Phe	Asp	Asn	Thr	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Trp	His
	1745				1750				1755						1760
Asn	Trp	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asn	Phe	Glu	Val	Ile	Ser	Met	Leu	Thr	Ser	Val
		1765						1770					1775		
Ser	Lys	Lys	Lys	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Asp	Ile
		1780					1785						1790		
Asn	Glu	Phe	Asp	Asn	Gly	Met	Ile	Gly	Val	Asn	Thr	Phe	Asp	Ala	Lys
	1795					1800						1805			
Glu	Val	His	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ile	His	Arg	His	Val	Ile	Pro	Ala

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1810	1815	1820
Ile Lys Gly Phe Phe His Ser Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Leu 1825 1830 1835 1840		
Gln Asp Ala Leu Arg Leu Leu Thr Leu Trp Phe Thr Phe Gly Gly Ile 1845 1850 1855		
Pro Glu Ala Thr Gln Ala Met His Glu Gly Phe Asn Leu Ile Gln Ile 1860 1865 1870		
Gly Thr Trp Leu Glu Val Leu Pro Gln Leu Ile Ser Arg Ile His Gln 1875 1880 1885		
Pro Asn Gln Ile Val Ser Arg Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu 1890 1895 1900		
Gly Lys Ala His Pro Gln Ala Leu Val Tyr Pro Leu Met Val Ala Ile 1905 1910 1915 1920		
Lys Ser Glu Ser Leu Ser Arg Gln Lys Ala Ala Leu Ser Ile Ile Glu 1925 1930 1935		
Lys Met Arg Ile His Ser Pro Val Leu Val Asp Gln Ala Glu Leu Val 1940 1945 1950		
Ser His Glu Leu Ile Arg Met Ala Val Leu Trp His Glu Gln Trp Tyr 1955 1960 1965		
Glu Gly Leu Asp Asp Ala Ser Arg Gln Phe Phe Gly Glu His Asn Thr 1970 1975 1980		
Glu Lys Met Phe Ala Ala Leu Glu Pro Leu Tyr Glu Met Leu Lys Arg 1985 1990 1995 2000		
Gly Pro Glu Thr Leu Arg Glu Ile Ser Phe Gln Asn Ser Phe Gly Arg 2005 2010 2015		
Asp Leu Asn Asp Ala Tyr Glu Trp Leu Met Asn Tyr Lys Lys Ser Lys 2020 2025 2030		
Asp Val Ser Asn Leu Asn Gln Ala Trp Asp Ile Tyr Tyr Asn Val Phe 2035 2040 2045		
Arg Lys Ile Gly Lys Gln Leu Pro Gln Leu Gln Thr Leu Glu Leu Gln 2050 2055 2060		
His Val Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ser Ala His Asp Leu Glu Leu Ala Val 2065 2070 2075 2080		
Pro Gly Thr Arg Ala Ser Gly Gly Lys Pro Ile Val Lys Ile Ser Lys 2085 2090 2095		
Phe Glu Pro Val Phe Ser Val Ile Ser Ser Lys Gln Arg Pro Arg Lys 2100 2105 2110		
Phe Cys Ile Lys Gly Ser Asp Gly Lys Asp Tyr Lys Tyr Val Leu Lys 2115 2120 2125		
Gly His Glu Asp Ile Arg Gln Asp Ser Leu Val Met Gln Leu Phe Gly 2130 2135 2140		
Leu Val Asn Thr Leu Leu Gln Asn Asp Ala Glu Cys Phe Arg Arg His 2145 2150 2155 2160		
Leu Asp Ile Gln Gln Tyr Pro Ala Ile Pro Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Gly 2165 2170 2175		
Leu Leu Gly Trp Val Pro Asn Ser Asp Thr Phe His Val Leu Ile Arg 2180 2185 2190		
Glu His Arg Glu Ala Lys Lys Ile Pro Leu Asn Ile Glu His Trp Val 2195 2200 2205		
Met Leu Gln Met Ala Pro Asp Tyr Asp Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Lys 2210 2215 2220		
Val Glu Val Phe Thr Tyr Ala Leu Asn Asn Thr Glu Gly Gln Asp Leu 2225 2230 2235 2240		

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Tyr Lys Val Leu Trp Leu Lys Ser Arg Ser Ser Glu Thr Trp Leu Glu  
 2245 2250 2255  
 Arg Arg Thr Thr Tyr Thr Arg Ser Leu Ala Val Met Ser Met Thr Gly  
 2260 2265 2270  
 Tyr Ile Leu Gly Leu Gly Asp Arg His Pro Ser Asn Leu Met Leu Asp  
 2275 2280 2285  
 Arg Ile Thr Gly Lys Val Ile His Ile Asp Phe Gly Asp Cys Phe Glu  
 2290 2295 2300  
 Ala Ala Ile Leu Arg Glu Lys Phe Pro Glu Lys Val Pro Phe Arg Leu  
 2305 2310 2315 2320  
 Thr Arg Met Leu Thr Tyr Ala Met Glu Val Ser Gly Ile Glu Gly Ser  
 2325 2330 2335  
 Phe Arg Ile Thr Cys Glu Asn Val Met Lys Val Leu Arg Asp Asn Lys  
 2340 2345 2350  
 Gly Ser Leu Met Ala Ile Leu Glu Ala Phe Ala Phe Asp Pro Leu Ile  
 2355 2360 2365  
 Asn Trp Gly Phe Asp Leu Pro Thr Lys Lys Ile Glu Glu Glu Thr Gly  
 2370 2375 2380  
 Ile Gln Leu Pro Val Met Asn Ala Asn Glu Leu Leu Ser Asn Gly Ala  
 2385 2390 2395 2400  
 Ile Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gln Arg Val Glu Asn Glu His Lys Asn Ala  
 2405 2410 2415  
 Ile Arg Asn Ala Arg Ala Met Leu Val Leu Lys Arg Ile Thr Asp Lys  
 2420 2425 2430  
 Leu Thr Gly Asn Asp Ile Arg Arg Phe Asn Asp Leu Asp Val Pro Glu  
 2435 2440 2445  
 Gln Val Asp Lys Leu Ile Gln Gln Ala Thr Ser Val Glu Asn Leu Cys  
 2450 2455 2460  
 Gln His Tyr Ile Gly Trp Cys Pro Phe Trp  
 2465 2470

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 64 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

CCGGATCCCG TCGAGCTTCA GTTGAACCTAC GCGTGCTTC TGTAGCCATG GGAGTGCAGG 60  
 TGGA 64

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

GGCCGGAATT CTCATTCCAG TTTTAGAA 28

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Thr Tyr Asp Pro Asn Gln Pro  
 1 5

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

His Ile Asp Phe Gly Asp  
 1 5

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Asn Asp Gln Val Phe Glu  
 1 5

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GAGCCACCAC GATTGCT

18

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 64 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

CCGGATCCCG TCGAGCTTCA GTTGAAC TAC GCGGTGCTTC TGTAGCCATG GCGGCGGCCG

60

TTCC

64

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:  
 GGCCGGAATT CTCAATCAAT ATCCACTA 28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:  
 GGGGGATCCA CNTAYGAYCC NAAVCARC 28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:  
 GCGGAATTCR TCNCCRAART CDATRTG 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:  
 GGGGGATCCA AYGAYCARGT NTTYGA 26

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What is claimed is:

1. A rat RAFT1 protein prepared by the process of:

- (a) contacting a preparation of rat proteins with FKBP12 55  
 in the presence of 1 to 10 nM rapamycin;  
 (b) isolating rat proteins which bind to FKBP12 in the  
 presence of 1 to 10 nM rapamycin from those rat  
 proteins which do not bind in the presence of 1 to 10  
 nM rapamycin;

(c) dissociating bound rat proteins from FKBP12 to  
 provide a rat RAFT1 protein.

2. An isolated and purified RAFT1 protein having the  
 amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the  
 acronym RAFT connotes a rapamycin and FKBP12 target.

\* \* \* \* \*

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 6,476,200 B1  
DATED : November 5, 2002  
INVENTOR(S) : David M. Sabatini et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page, Item [54] and Column 1, lines 1-3,

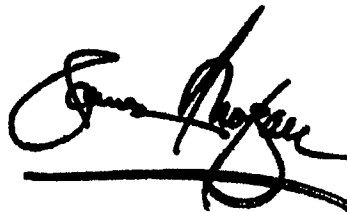
Title, "MAMMALIAN PROTEINS THAT BIND TO FKBP12 IN A  
RAMAMYCIN-DEPENDANT FASHION" has been replaced with -- RAT  
PROTEINS THAT EXHIBIT RAPAMYCIN-DEPENDANT BINDING  
TO FKBP12 --,

Title page,

Item [73], Assignee, -- Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research,  
New York, NY -- has been added.

Signed and Sealed this

Eighth Day of July, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Rogan", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

JAMES E. ROGAN  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*

A3078



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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Sabatini**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,544,790 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 8, 2003**

(54) **REVERSE TRANSFECTION METHOD**

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(73) **Assignee:** **Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA (US)**

(\*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) **Appl. No.:** **09/664,297**

(22) **Filed:** **Sep. 18, 2000**

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(51) **Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>** ..... **C12N 15/63; C12N 15/85; C12N 15/87; C12N 15/00; C12N 15/09**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **435/455; 435/320.1; 435/440; 435/6; 435/7.21; 435/174**

(58) **Field of Search** ..... **435/6, 440, 320.1, 435/7.21, 455, 174; 422/50**

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(74) **Attorney, Agent, or Firm**—Clark & Elbing LLP; Kristina Bieker-Brady

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A reverse transfection method of introducing DNA of interest into cells and arrays, including microarrays, of reverse transfected cells.

**151 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**

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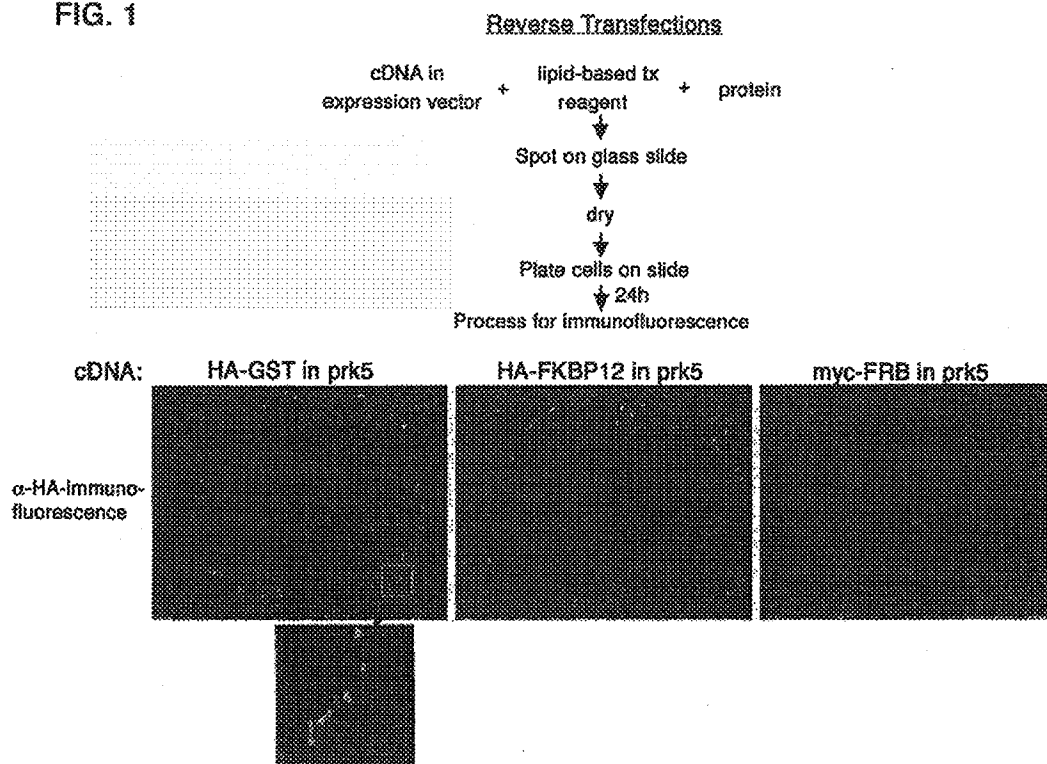
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**FIG. 1**



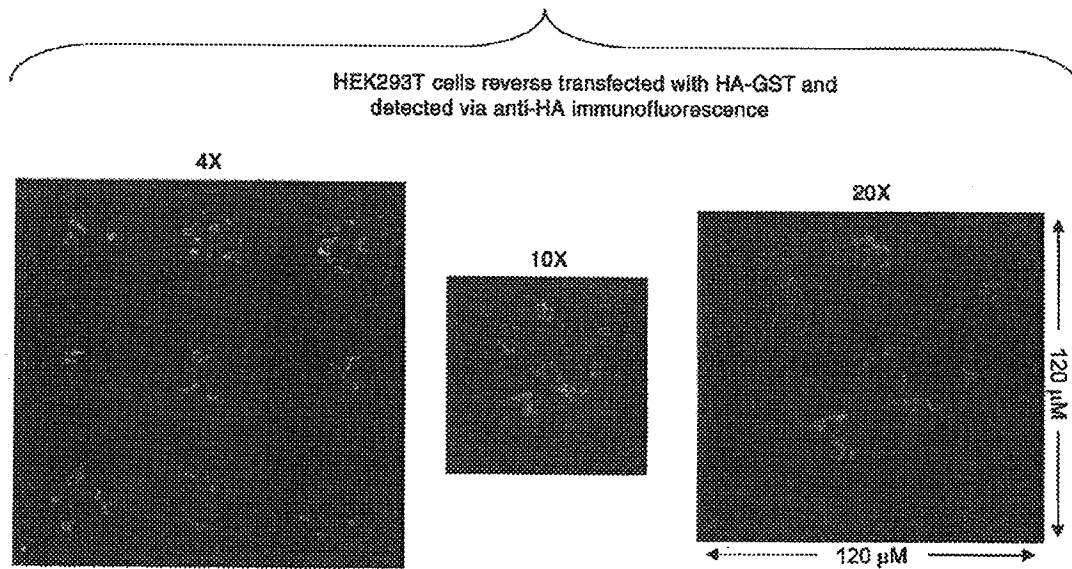
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**FIG. 2**



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**FIG. 3**

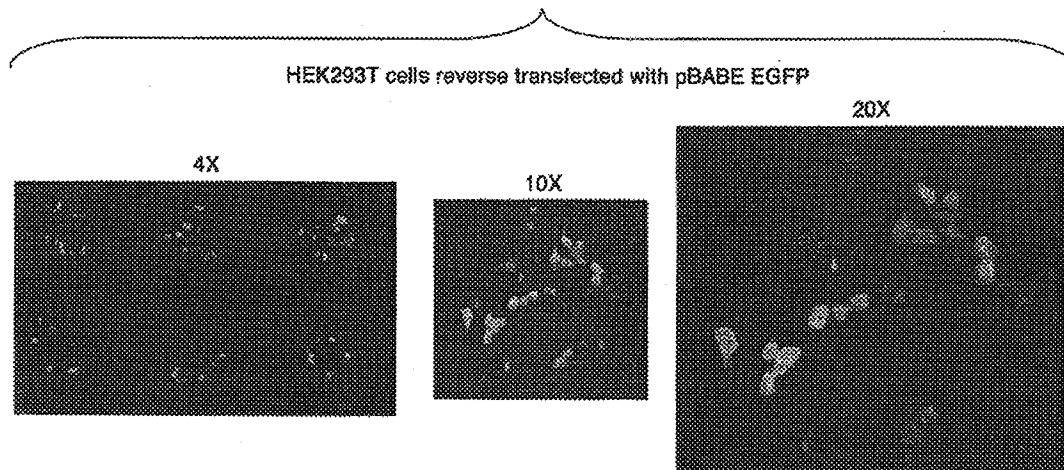


FIG. 4A

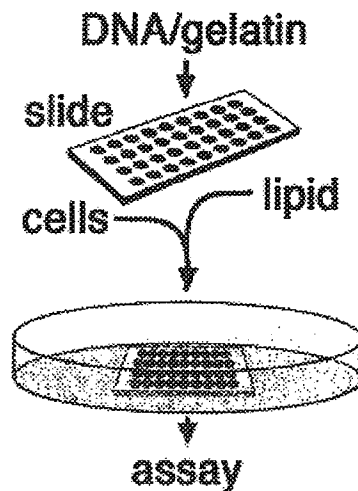


FIG. 4B

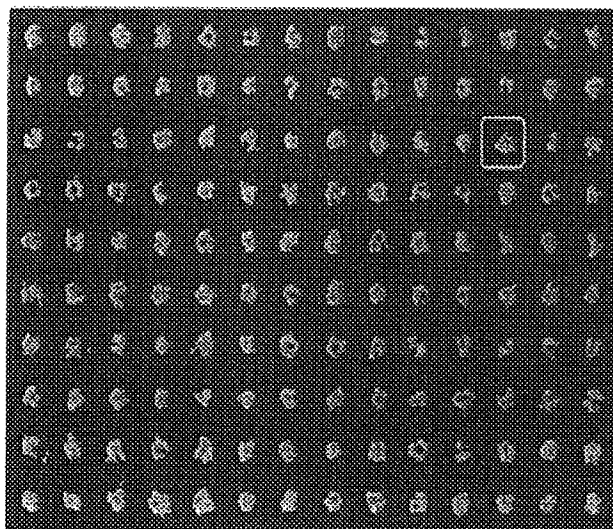
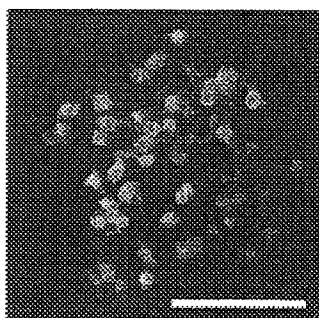


FIG. 4C



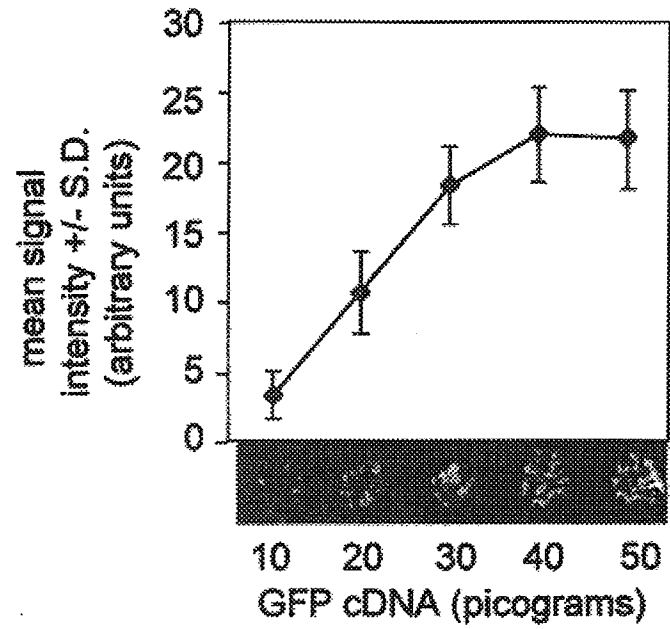
**U.S. Patent**

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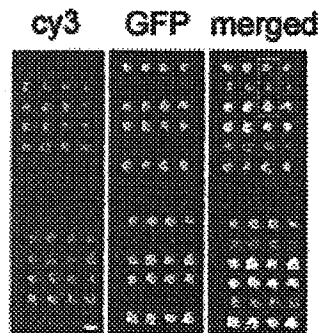
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**FIG. 4D**



**FIG. 4E**



**FIG. 4F**





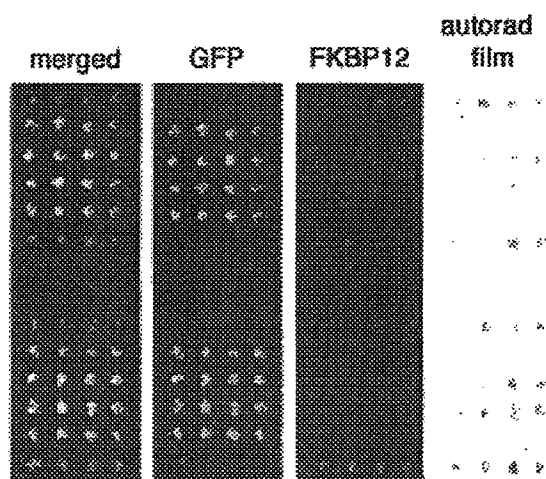
**U.S. Patent**

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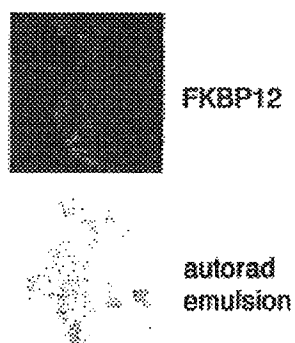
**Sheet 6 of 6**

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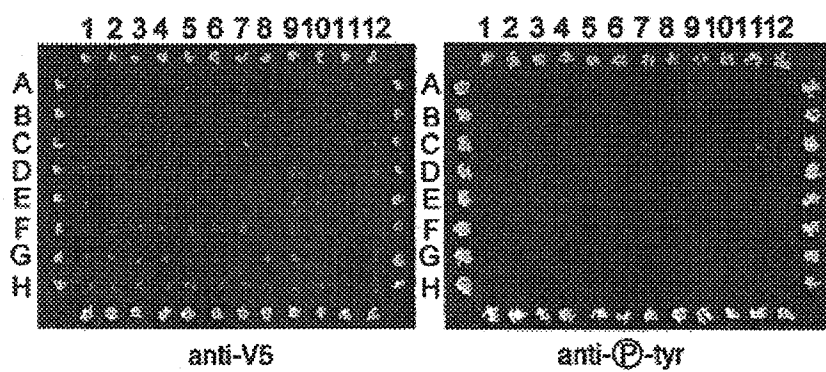
**FIG. 5A**



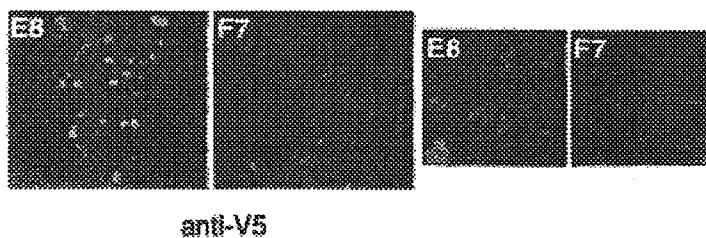
**FIG. 5B**



**FIG. 5C**



**FIG. 5D**



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## REVERSE TRANSFECTION METHOD

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. application Ser. No. 60/193,580, filed Mar. 30, 2000 and U.S. application Ser. No. 60/154,737, filed Sep. 17, 1999. The entire teachings of U.S. application Ser. No. 60/193,580 and U.S. application Ser. No. 60/154,737 are incorporated herein by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Genome and expressed sequence tag (EST) projects are rapidly cataloging and cloning the genes of higher organisms, including humans. The emerging challenge is to uncover the functional roles of the genes and to quickly identify gene products with desired properties. The growing collection of gene sequences and cloned cDNAs demands the development of systematic and high-throughput approaches to characterizing the gene products. The uses of DNA microarrays for transcriptional profiling and of yeast two-hybrid arrays for determining protein-protein interactions are recent examples of genomic approaches to the characterization of gene products (Skena, M., et al., *Nature*, 10:623 (2000)). Comparable strategies do not exist to analyze the function, within mammalian cells, of large sets of genes. Currently, in vivo gene analysis can be done—on a gene-by-gene scale—by transfecting cells with a DNA construct that directs the overexpression of the gene product or inhibits its expression or function. The effects on cellular physiology of altering the level of a gene product is then detected using a variety of functional assays.

A variety of DNA transfection methods, such as calcium phosphate coprecipitation, electroporation and cationic liposome-mediated transfection (e.g., lipofection) can be used to introduce DNA into cells and are useful in studying gene regulation and function. Additional methods, particularly high throughput assays that can be used to screen large sets of DNAs to identify those encoding products with properties of interest, would be useful to have available.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Described herein is a strategy for the high throughput analysis of gene function in mammalian cells. A method to create transfected cell microarrays that are suitable for rapidly screening large sets of cDNAs or DNA constructs for those encoding desired products or for causing cellular phenotypes of interest is described. Using a slide printed with sets of cDNAs in expression vectors, a living microarray of cell clusters expressing the gene products has been generated. The cell clusters can be screened for any property detectable on a surface and the identity of the responsible cDNA(s) determined from the coordinates of the cell cluster with a phenotype of interest.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method, referred to as a reverse transfection method, in which a defined nucleic acid (a nucleic acid of known sequence or source), also referred to as a nucleic acid of interest or a nucleic acid to be introduced into cells, is introduced into cells in defined areas of a lawn of eukaryotic cells, in which it will be expressed or will itself have an effect on or interact with a cellular component or function. Any suitable nucleic acid such as an oligonucleotide, DNA and RNA can be used in the methods of the present invention. The particular embodiments of the invention are described in terms of DNA. However, it is to be understood that any suitable nucleic acid is encompassed by the present invention.

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In one embodiment, the present invention relates to a method in which defined DNA (DNA of known sequence or source), also referred to as DNA of interest or DNA to be introduced into cells, is introduced into cells in defined areas of a lawn of eukaryotic cells, in which it will be expressed or will itself have an effect on or interact with a cellular component or function. In the method, a mixture, defined below, comprising DNA of interest (such as cDNA or genomic DNA incorporated in an expression vector) and a carrier protein is deposited (e.g., spotted or placed in small defined areas) onto a surface (e.g., a slide or other flat surface, such as the bottoms of wells in a multi-welled plate) in defined, discrete (distinct) locations and allowed to dry, with the result that the DNA-containing mixture is affixed to the surface in defined discrete locations.

Such locations are referred to herein, for convenience, as defined locations. The DNA-containing mixture can be deposited in as many discrete locations as desired. The resulting product is a surface bearing the DNA-containing mixture in defined discrete locations; the identity of the DNA present in each of the discrete locations (spots) is known/defined. Eukaryotic cells, such as mammalian cells (e.g., human, monkey, canine, feline, bovine, or murine cells), bacterial, insect or plant cells, are plated (placed) onto the surface bearing the DNA-containing mixture in sufficient density and under appropriate conditions for introduction/entry of the DNA into the eukaryotic cells and expression of the DNA or its interaction with cellular components. Preferably, the eukaryotic cells (in an appropriate medium) are plated on top of the dried DNA-containing spots at high density (e.g.,  $1 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ ), in order to increase the likelihood that reverse transfection will occur. The DNA present in the DNA-containing mixture affixed to the surface enters eukaryotic cells (reverse transfection occurs) and is expressed in the resulting reverse transfected eukaryotic cells.

In one embodiment of the method, referred to as a "gelatin-DNA" embodiment, the DNA-containing mixture, referred to herein as a gelatin-DNA mixture, comprises DNA (e.g., DNA in an expression vector) and gelatin, which is present in an appropriate solvent, such as water or double deionized water. The mixture is spotted onto a surface, such as a slide, thus producing a surface bearing (having affixed thereto) the gelatin-DNA mixture in defined locations. The resulting product is allowed to dry sufficiently that the spotted gelatin-DNA mixture is affixed to the slide and the spots remain in the locations to which they have become affixed, under the conditions used for subsequent steps in the method. For example, a mixture of DNA in an expression vector and gelatin is spotted onto a slide, such as a glass slide coated with  $\Sigma$  poly-L-lysine (e.g., Sigma, Inc.), for example, by hand or using a microarrayer. The DNA spots can be affixed to the slide by, for example, subjecting the resulting product to drying at room temperature, at elevated temperatures or in a vacuum-dessicator. The length of time necessary for sufficient drying to occur depends on several factors, such as the quantity of mixture placed on the surface and the temperature and humidity conditions used.

The concentration of DNA present in the mixture will be determined empirically for each use, but will generally be in the range of from about 0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  and, in specific embodiments, is from about 0.02  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 0.10  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ . Alternatively, the concentration of DNA present in the mixture can be from about 0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 0.5  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ , from about 0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 0.4  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  and from about 0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 0.3  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ . Similarly, the concentration of gelatin, or another carrier macromolecule, can be deter-

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mined empirically for each use, but will generally be in the range of 0.01% to 0.5% and, in specific embodiments, is from about 0.05% to about 0.5%, from about 0.05% to about 0.2% or from about 0.1% to about 0.2%. The final concentration of DNA in the mixture (e.g., DNA in gelatin) will generally be from about 0.02  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  and in a specific embodiment described herein, DNA is diluted in 0.2% gelatin (gelatin in water) to produce a final concentration of DNA equal to approximately 0.05  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ .

If the DNA used is present in a vector, the vector can be of any type, such as a plasmid or viral-based vector, into which DNA of interest (DNA to be expressed in reverse transfected cells) can be introduced and expressed (after reverse transfection) in recipient cells. For example, a CMV-driven expression vector can be used. Commercially available plasmid-based vectors, such as pEGFP (Clontech) or pcDNA3 (Invitrogen), or viral-based vectors can be used. In this embodiment, after drying of the spots containing the gelatin-DNA mixture, the surface bearing the spots is covered with an appropriate amount of a lipid-based transfection reagent and the resulting product is maintained (incubated) under conditions appropriate for complex formation between the DNA in the spots (in the gelatin-DNA mixture) and the lipid-based transfection reagent. In one embodiment, the resulting product is incubated for approximately 20 minutes at 25° C. Subsequently, transfection reagent is removed, producing a surface bearing DNA (DNA in complex with transfection reagent), and cells in an appropriate medium are plated onto the surface. The resulting product (a surface bearing DNA and plated cells) is maintained under conditions that result in entry of the DNA into plated cells.

A second embodiment of the method is referred to as a "lipid-DNA" embodiment. In this embodiment, a DNA-containing mixture (referred to herein as a lipid-DNA mixture) which comprises DNA (e.g., DNA in an expression vector); a carrier protein (e.g., gelatin); a sugar, such as sucrose; a buffer that facilitates DNA condensation and an appropriate lipid-based transfection reagent is spotted onto a surface, such as a slide, thus producing a surface bearing the lipid-DNA mixture in defined locations. The resulting product is allowed to dry sufficiently that the spotted lipid-DNA mixture is affixed to the slide and the spots remain in the locations to which they have become affixed, under the conditions used for subsequent steps in the method. For example, a lipid-DNA mixture is spotted onto a slide, such as a glass slide coated with  $\Sigma$  poly-L-lysine (e.g., Sigma, Inc.), for example, by hand or using a microarrayer. The DNA spots can be affixed to the slide as described above for the gelatin-DNA method.

The concentration of DNA present in the mixture will be determined empirically for each use, but will generally be in the range of 0.5  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to 1.0  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ . A range of sucrose concentrations can be present in the mixture, such as from about 0.1M to about 0.4M. Similarly, a range of gelatin concentrations can be present in the mixture, such as from about 0.01% to about 0.05%. In this embodiment, the final concentration of DNA in the mixture will vary and can be determined empirically. In specific embodiments, final DNA concentrations range from about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to about 2.0  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ . If a vector is used in this embodiment, it can be any vector, such as a plasmid, or viral-based vector, into which DNA of interest (DNA to be expressed in reverse transfected cells) can be introduced and expressed (after reverse transfection), such as those described for use in the gelatin-DNA embodiment.

After drying is complete (has occurred to a sufficient extent that the DNA remains affixed to the surface under the

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conditions used in the subsequent steps of the method), eukaryotic cells into which the DNA is to be reverse transfected are placed on top of the surfaces onto which the DNA-containing mixture has been affixed. Actively growing cells are generally used and are plated, preferably at high density (such as  $1 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ ), on top of the surface containing the affixed DNA-containing mixture in an appropriate medium, such as Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal serum (IFS) with L-glutamine and penicillin/streptomycin (pen/strep). Other media can be used and their components can be determined based on the type of cells to be transfected. The resulting slides, which contain the dried lipid-DNA mixture and cells into which the DNA is to be reverse transfected, are maintained under conditions appropriate for growth of the cells and entry of DNA, such as an entry of an expression vector containing the DNA, into cells. In the present method, approximately one to two cell cycles are sufficient for reverse transfection to occur, but this will vary with the cell type and conditions used and the appropriate length of time for a specific combination can be determined empirically. After sufficient time has elapsed, slides are assessed for reverse transfection (entry of DNA into cells) and expression of the encoded product or effect of the introduced DNA on reverse-transfected cells, using known methods. This can be done, for example, by detecting immunofluorescence or enzyme immunocytochemistry, autoradiography, in situ hybridization or other means of detecting expression of the DNA or an effect of the encoded product or of the DNA itself on the cells into which it is introduced. If immunofluorescence is used to detect expression of an encoded protein, an antibody that binds the protein and is fluorescently labeled is used (e.g., added to the slide under conditions suitable for binding of the antibody to the protein) and the location (spot or area of the surface) containing the protein is identified by detecting fluorescence. The presence of fluorescence indicates that reverse transfection has occurred and the encoded protein has been expressed in the defined location(s) which show fluorescence. The presence of a signal, detected by the method used, on the slides indicates that reverse transfection of the DNA into cells and expression of the encoded product or an effect of the DNA in recipient cells has occurred in the defined location(s) at which the signal is detected. As described above, the identity of the DNA present at each of the defined locations is known; thus, when expression occurs, the identity of the expressed protein is also known.

Thus, the present invention relates, in one embodiment, to a method of expressing defined DNA, such as cDNA or genomic DNA, in defined locations or areas of a surface onto which different DNAs, such as DNA in a vector, such as an expression vector, has been affixed, as described herein. Because each area of the surface has been covered/spotted with DNA of known composition, it is a simple matter to identify the expressed protein. In addition, the present method is useful to identify DNAs whose expression alters (enhances or inhibits) a pathway, such as a signaling pathway in a cell or another property of a cell, such as its morphology or pattern of gene expression. The method is particularly useful, for example, as a high-throughput screening method, such as in a microarray format. It can be used in this format for identifying DNAs whose expression changes the phosphorylation state or subcellular location of a protein of interest or the capacity of the cell to bind a reagent, such as a drug or hormone ligand. In a second embodiment, which is also useful as a high-throughput screening method, DNA reverse transfected into cells has an effect on cells or interacts with a cellular component(s)

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without being expressed, such as through hybridization to cellular nucleic acids or through antisense activity.

Also the subject of this invention are arrays, including microarrays, of defined DNAs spotted onto (affixed to) a surface and array: including microarrays of reverse trans-  
fected cells spotted to (affixed to) a surface by the method described herein. Such arrays can be produced by the gelatin-DNA embodiment or the lipid-DNA embodiment of the present method. Arrays of this invention are surfaces, such as slides (e.g., glass or  $\Sigma$  poly-L-lysine coated slides) or wells, having affixed thereto (bearing) in discrete, defined locations DNAs, such as cDNAs or genomic DNA, or cells containing DNA of interest introduced into the cells by the reverse transfection method described herein.

A method of making arrays of the present invention is also the subject of this invention. The method comprises affixing DNAs or reverse transfected cells onto a surface by the steps described herein for the gelatin-DNA embodiment or the lipid-DNA embodiment.

A DNA array of the present invention comprises a surface having affixed thereto, in discrete, defined locations, DNA of known sequence or source by a method described herein. In one embodiment, DNA is affixed to a surface, such as a slide, to produce an array (e.g., a macro-array or a micro-array) by spotting a gelatin-DNA mixture, as described herein, onto the surface in distinct, defined locations (e.g., by hand or by using an arrayer, such as a micro-arrayer) and allowing the resulting surface bearing the gelatin-DNA mixture to dry sufficiently that the spots remain affixed to the surface under conditions in which the arrays are used. In an alternative embodiment, DNA is affixed to a surface, such as a slide, to produce an array by spotting a lipid-DNA mixture, as described herein, onto the surface in distinct defined locations (e.g., by hand or by using an arrayer, such as a micro-arrayer) and allowing the resulting surface bearing the lipid-DNA mixture to dry sufficiently that the spots remain affixed to the surface under the conditions in which the arrays are used. This result in production of a surface bearing (having affixed thereto) DNA-containing spots.

An array of reverse transfected cells can also be produced by either embodiment described herein. In the gelatin-DNA embodiment, the steps described above for producing DNA arrays are carried out and subsequently, the surface bearing the DNA-containing spots is covered with an appropriate amount of a lipid-based transfection reagent and the resulting product is maintained (incubated) under conditions appropriate for complex formation between DNA in the spots and the reagent. After sufficient time (e.g., about 20 minutes at 25° C.) for complex formation to occur, transfection reagent is removed, producing a surface bearing DNA and cells in an appropriate medium are added. The resulting product (a surface bearing DNA and plated cells) is maintained under conditions that result in entry of DNA into plated cells, thus producing an array (a surface bearing an array) of reverse transfected cells that contain defined DNA and are in discrete, defined locations on the array. Such cell arrays are the subject of this invention.

In the lipid-DNA embodiment, the steps described above for producing DNA arrays are carried out and subsequently (after drying is sufficient to affix the DNA-containing spots to the surface, such as a slide or well bottom), cells are plated on top of the surface bearing the DNA-containing spots and the resulting slides, which contain the dried lipid-DNA mixture and cells to be reverse transfected, are maintained under conditions appropriate for growth of the cells and entry of DNA into the cells, thus producing an array (a

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surface bearing an array) of reverse transfected cells that contain defined DNA and are in discrete, defined locations on the array. Such arrays are the subject of this invention.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The file of this patent contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent with color drawing (s) will be provided by the Patent and Trademark Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of one embodiment of the present method of reverse transfection, in which cDNA (HA-GST, HA-FKBP12 or myc-FRB) in an expression vector (prk5) was introduced into cells by the following procedures: combining cDNA in an expression vector, a lipid-based transfection reagent and a carrier protein, to produce a mixture; spotting the mixture onto a glass slide; allowing the spotted mixture to dry on the slide surface; plating human embryonic kidney (HEK 293T) cells into which cDNA is to be introduced onto the slide; maintaining the resulting slide under conditions appropriate for reverse transfection to occur; and detecting immunofluorescence using a fluorescently labeled antibody that binds HA but not myc, demonstrating the presence and location of expressed cDNA.

FIG. 2 shows the results of reverse transfection of HEK293T cells with HA-GST, as demonstrated using anti-HA immunofluorescence.

FIG. 3 shows the results of reverse transfection of HEK293T cells with pBABE EGFP, as demonstrated by detecting endogenous fluorescence of EGFP.

FIG. 4A is a schematic for making transfected cell microarrays using a well-less transfection of plasmid DNAs in defined areas of a lawn of mammalian cells. Plasmid DNA dissolved in an aqueous gelatin solution is printed on a glass slide using a robotic arrayer. The slide is dried and the printed array covered with a lipid transfection reagent. After removal of the lipid, the slide is placed in a culture dish and covered with cells in media. The transfected cell microarray forms in 1–2 days and is then ready for downstream assays. An alternative method in which the lipid is added to the DNA/gelatin solution prior to printing is also described.

FIG. 4B is a GFP-expressing microarray made from a slide printed in a 12x8 pattern with a GFP expression construct.

FIG. 4C is a higher magnification image obtained with fluorescence microscopy of the cell cluster boxed in FIG. 4B. Scale bar equals 100  $\mu$ m.

FIG. 4D is a graph of GFP cDNA (picograms) versus mean signal intensity  $\pm$  S.D. showing expression levels of clusters in a transfected cell microarray are proportional, over a four-fold range, to the amount of plasmid DNA printed on the slide. Arrays were printed with elements containing the indicated amounts of the GFP construct. Amount of DNA assumes a one nanoliter printing volume. After transfection, the mean  $\pm$  S.D. of the fluorescence intensities of the cell clusters were determined. Arrays were prepared as described in Example 3 except that the concentration of the GFP expression plasmid was varied from 0.010–0.050  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l while the total DNA concentration was kept constant at 0.050  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l with empty vector (prk5). Cell clusters were photographed and the signal intensity quantitated with Image Quant (Fuji). The fluorescent image is from a representative experiment.

FIG. 4E is a scan image showing that by printing mixtures of two plasmids, cotransfection is possible with transfected

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cell microarrays. Arrays with elements containing expression constructs for HA-GST, GFP or both were transfected and processed for anti-myc immunofluorescence. For immunofluorescence staining the cells were fixed as described in Example 3, permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature and probed with primary and secondary antibodies as described. Primary antibodies were used for 1 hour at room temperature at the following concentrations: 1:500 anti-HA ascites (BaBCo), 2  $\mu$ g/ml anti-myc 9E-10 (Calbiochem), 2  $\mu$ g/ml anti-V5 (Invitrogen), or 10  $\mu$ g/ml 4G10 anti-phosphotyrosine (Upstate Biotechnologies). The secondary antibody used was Cy3  $\mu$ g/ml labeled anti-mouse antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch) at 3.1  $\mu$ g/ml for 40 minutes at room temperature. Panels labeled Cy3 and GFP show location of clusters expressing HA-GST and GFP, respectively. Merged panel shows superimposition of Cy3 and GFP signals and yellow color indicates co-expression. Scale bar equals 100  $\mu$ m.

FIG. 4F is an enlarged view of boxed area of scan image from FIG. 4E.

FIG. 5A is a laser scan showing detection of the receptor for FK506. Arrays with elements containing expression constructs for GFP, myc-FKBP 12 or both were printed and transfected with HEK293 cells. 5 nM dihydro-FK506 [propyl-<sup>3</sup>H] (NEN) was added to the culture media 1 hour prior to fixation and processing for immunofluorescence and autoradiography. Slides were processed for anti-myc immunofluorescence, scanned at 5  $\mu$ m resolution and photographed using a fluorescent microscope, and then exposed to tritium sensitive film (Hyperfilm, Amersham) for 4 days. Autoradiographic emulsion was performed as described by the manufacturer (Amersham). Laser scans show expression pattern of GFP and FKBP12 and superimposition of both (merged). Film autoradiography detects binding of tritiated FK506 to the same array (autorad film).

FIG. 5B is a higher magnification image obtained by fluorescent microscopy of an FKBP 12-expressing cluster (FKBP12). Emulsion autoradiography detects, with cellular resolution, binding of tritiated FK506 to the same cluster (autorad emulsion).

FIG. 5C is a scan showing detected components of tyrosine kinase signaling cascades. 192 V5-epitope-tagged cDNAs in expression vectors were printed in two 8x12 subgrids named array 1 and 2. For ease of determining the coordinates of cell clusters within the arrays a border around each array was printed with the GFP expression construct. After transfection, separate slides were processed for anti-V5 or anti-phosphotyrosine immunofluorescence and Cy3 and GFP fluorescence detected. Merged images of array 1 show location of clusters expressing V5-tagged proteins (left panel) and having increased levels of phosphotyrosine (right panel). No DNA was printed in coordinates F10-12.

FIG. 5D show two examples of the morphological phenotypes detectable in the transfected cell microarrays described in FIG. 5C. Clusters shown are E8 and F7 from array 2.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A microarray-based system was developed to analyze the function in mammalian cells of many genes in parallel. Mammalian cells are cultured on a glass slide printed in defined locations with solutions containing different DNAs. Cells growing on the printed areas take up the DNA, creating spots of localized transfection within a lawn of

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non-transfected cells. By printing sets of complementary DNAs (cDNAs) cloned in expression vectors, microarrays which comprise groups of live cells that express a defined cDNA at each location can be made. Transfected cell microarrays can be of broad utility for the high-throughput expression cloning of genes, particularly in areas such as signal transduction and drug discovery. For example, as shown herein, transfected cell microarrays can be used for the unambiguous identification of the receptor for the immunosuppressant FK506 and components of tyrosine kinase pathways.

The present invention relates to a method of introducing defined DNAs into cells at specific discrete, defined locations on a surface by means of a reverse transfection method. That is, the present method makes use of DNAs, of known sequence and/or source, affixed to a surface (DNA spots), such as a slide or well bottom, and growing cells that are plated onto the DNA spots and maintained under conditions appropriate for entry of the DNAs into the cells. The size of the DNA spots and the quantity (density) of the DNA spots affixed to the surface can be adjusted depending on the conditions used in the methods. For example, the DNA spots can be from about 100  $\mu$ m to about 200  $\mu$ m in diameter and can be affixed from about 200  $\mu$ m to about 500  $\mu$ m apart on the surface. The present method further includes identification or detection of cells into which DNA has been reverse transfected. In one embodiment, DNA introduced into cells is expressed in the cells, either by an expression vector containing the DNA or as a result of integration of reverse transfected DNA into host cell DNA, from which it is expressed. In an alternative embodiment of the present method, DNA introduced into cells is not expressed, but affects cell components and/or function itself. For example, antisense DNA can be introduced into cells by this method and affect cell function. For example, a DNA fragment which is anti-sense to an mRNA encoding a receptor for a drug can be introduced into cells via reverse transfection. The anti-sense DNA will decrease the expression of the drug receptor protein, causing a decrease in drug binding to cells containing the anti-sense DNA. In the method, a mixture comprising DNA of interest (such as cDNA or genomic DNA incorporated in an expression vector) and a carrier protein is deposited (e.g., spotted or placed in small defined areas) onto a surface (e.g., a slide or other flat surface, such as the bottoms of wells in a multi-welled plate) in defined, discrete (distinct) locations and allowed to dry, with the result that the DNA-containing mixture is affixed to the surface in defined discrete locations.

Detection of effects on recipient cells (cells containing DNA introduced by reverse transfection) can be carried out by a variety of known techniques, such as immunofluorescence, in which a fluorescently labeled antibody that binds a protein of interest (e.g., a protein thought to be encoded by a reverse transfected DNA or a protein whose expression or function is altered through the action of the reverse transfected DNA) is used to determine if the protein is present in cells grown on the DNA spots.

The nucleic acid used in the methods of the present invention can be oligonucleotides, DNA and/or RNA. The nucleic acid of interest introduced by the present method can be nucleic acid from any source, such as nucleic acid obtained from cells in which it occurs in nature, recombinantly produced nucleic acid or chemically synthesized nucleic acid. For example, the nucleic acid can be cDNA or genomic DNA or DNA synthesized to have the nucleotide sequence corresponding to that of naturally-occurring DNA. The nucleic acid can also be a mutated or altered form of

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nucleic acid (e.g., DNA that differs from a naturally occurring DNA by an alteration, deletion, substitution or addition of at least one nucleic acid residue) or nucleic acid that does not occur in nature. Nucleic acid introduced by the subject method can be present in a vector, such as an expression vector (e.g., a plasmid or viral-based vector), but it need not be. Nucleic acid of interest can be introduced into cells in such a manner that it becomes integrated into genomic DNA and is expressed or remains extrachromosomal (is expressed episomally). The nucleic acid for use in the methods of the present invention can be linear or circular and can be of any size. For example, the nucleic acid can be from about 3 kb to about 10 kb, from about 5 kb to about 8 kb and from about 6 kb to 7 kb. Nucleic acid introduced into cells by the method described herein can further comprise nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) that facilitates entry of the nucleic acid into cells or passage into the cell nucleus (nuclear localization elements).

The carrier for use in the methods of the present invention can be, for example, gelatin or an equivalent thereof.

Eukaryotic cells, such as mammalian cells (e.g., human, monkey, canine, feline, bovine, or murine cells), bacterial, insect or plant cells, are plated (placed) onto the surface bearing the DNA-containing mixture in sufficient density and under appropriate conditions for introduction/entry of the DNA into the eukaryotic cells and expression of the DNA or its interaction with cellular components. Preferably, the eukaryotic cells (in an appropriate medium) are plated on top of the dried DNA-containing spots at high density (e.g.,  $0.5-1 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ ), in order to increase the likelihood that reverse transfection will occur. For example, the density of cells can be from about  $0.3 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to about  $3 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ , and in specific embodiments, is from about  $0.5 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to about  $2 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  and from about  $0.5 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to about  $1 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ . The appropriate conditions for introduction/entry of DNA into cells will vary depending on the quantity of cells used.

Two embodiments of the present method are described in detail herein: a DNA-gelatin method, in which a mixture comprising DNA (e.g., DNA in an expression vector, such as, a plasmid-based or viral-based vector) and a carrier protein (e.g., gelatin) is used and a lipid vector-DNA method, in which a mixture comprising DNA, such as DNA in an expression vector (e.g., a plasmid); a carrier protein (e.g., gelatin); a sugar (e.g., sucrose); DNA condensation buffer; and an appropriate lipid-containing transfection reagent is used. Any suitable gelatin which is non-toxic, hydrated, which can immobilize the nucleic acid mixture onto a surface and which also allows the nucleic acid immobilized on the surface to be introduced over time into cells plated on the surface can be used. For example, the gelatin can be a crude protein gelatin or a more pure protein based gelatin such as fibronectin. In addition, a hydrogel, a sugar based gelatin (polyethylene glycol) or a synthetic or chemical based gelatin such as acrylamide can be used.

In the first embodiment, a mixture comprising two components (DNA such as DNA in an expression vector and a carrier protein) is spotted onto a surface (e.g., a slide) in discrete, defined locations or areas and allowed to dry. One example of this embodiment is described in Example 1. After the carrier (e.g., gelatin)-DNA mixture has dried sufficiently that it is affixed to the surface, transfection reagents (a lipofection mixture) and cells to be reverse transfected are added, preferably sequentially. The transfection mixture can be one made from available components or can be a commercially available mixture, such as Effectene™ (Qiagen), Fugene™ 6 (Boehringer Mannheim) or

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Lipofectamine™ (Gibco/BRL-Life Technologies). It is added in an appropriate quantity, which can be determined empirically, taking into consideration the amount of DNA in each defined location. A wax barrier can be drawn around the locations on the surface which contain the vector-DNA mixture, prior to addition of the transfection mixture, in order to retain the mixture or the solution can be kept in place using a cover well. Generally, in this embodiment, the transfection reagent is removed, such as by vacuum suctioning, prior to addition of cells into which DNA is to be reverse transfected. Actively growing cells are plated on top of the locations, producing a surface that bears the DNA-containing mixture in defined locations. The resulting product is maintained under conditions (e.g., temperature and time) which result in entry of DNA in the DNA spots into the growing cells. These conditions will vary according to the types of cells and reagents used and can be determined empirically. Temperature can be, for example, room temperature or 37° C., 25° C. or any temperature determined to be appropriate for the cells and reagents.

A variety of methods can be used to detect protein expression in the DNA-containing spots. For example, immunofluorescence can be used to detect a protein. Alternatively, expression of proteins that alter the phosphorylation state or subcellular localization of another protein, proteins that bind with other proteins or with nucleic acids or proteins with enzymatic activity can be detected.

In the second embodiment, one example of which is described in Example 2, a mixture comprising DNA in an expression vector; a carrier protein (e.g., gelatin); a sugar (e.g., sucrose); DNA condensation buffer; and a lipid-based transfection reagent is spotted onto a surface, such as a slide, in discrete, defined locations and allowed to dry. Actively growing cells are plated on top of the DNA-containing locations and the resulting surface is maintained under conditions (e.g., temperature and time) which result in entry of DNA in the DNA spots into the growing cells (reverse transfection). Expression of DNA in cells is detected using known methods, as described above.

Any suitable surface which can be used to affix the DNA containing mixture to its surface can be used. For example, the surface can be glass, polystyrene or plastic. In addition, the surface can be coated with, for example, polylysine.

The present invention also encompasses methods of making arrays which comprise DNA affixed to a surface such that when cells are plated onto the surface bearing the DNA, the DNA can be introduced (is introducible) into the cells (i.e., the DNA can move from the surface into the cells). The present invention also encompasses a DNA array comprising a surface having affixed thereto, in discrete, defined locations, DNA of known sequence or source by a method described herein.

The methods of this invention are useful to identify DNAs of interest (DNAs that are expressed in recipient cells or act upon or interact with recipient cell constituents or function, such as DNAs that encode a protein whose function is desired because of characteristics its expression gives cells in which it is expressed). They can be used in a variety of formats, including macro-arrays and micro-arrays. They permit a DNA array to be converted into a protein or cell array, such as a protein or cell microarray.

The present invention is illustrated by the following examples, which are not intended to be limiting in any way.

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## EXAMPLE 1

## Reverse Transfection: "Gelatin-DNA" Method

## Materials

[DNA]: 1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$  (eg., HA-GST pRK5, pBABE CMV GFP) 5

Gelatin (ICN, cat.#901771): 0.2% stock in ddH<sub>2</sub>O, all dilutions made in PBS<sup>-</sup>  
0.20% gelatin=0.5

Effectene Transfection Kit (Qiagen, cat.#301425) 10

Plasmid-DNA: grown in 100 mL L-amp overnight from glycerol stock, purified by standard Qiaprep Miniprep or Qiagen Plasmid Purification Maxi protocols

Cell Type: HEK 293T cultured in DMEM/10% IFS with L-glut and pen/strep 15

## Diluting and Spotting DNA

Dilute DNA in 0.2% gelatin\* to give final [DNA]=0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ \*\*

Spot DNA/gelatin mix on  $\Sigma$  poly-L-lysine slides using arrayer 20

Allow slides to dry in vacuum-dessicator overnight\*\*\*  
range of gelatin concentration that worked under the conditions used=0.05% to 0.5%

range of DNA concentrations that worked under the conditions used=0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$  to 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$  25  
range of drying time=2 hours to 1 week

## Adding Tx. Reagents to Gelatin-DNA Spots

In eppendorf tube, mix 300  $\mu\text{L}$  DNA-condensation buffer (EC Buffer)+16  $\mu\text{L}$  Enhancer 30

Mix by vortexing. Incubate for 5 minutes

Add 50  $\mu\text{L}$  Effectene and mix by pipetting

Draw a wax circular barrier on slide around spots to apply the transfection reagent 35

Add 366  $\mu\text{L}$  mix to wax-enclosed region of spots

Incubate at room temperature for 10 to 20 minutes

Meanwhile, split cells to reverse-transfect

Vacuum-suction off reagent in hood 40

## Place Slides in Dish and Add Cells for Reverse Transfection Splitting Cells

Split actively growing cells to [cell]=10<sup>7</sup> cells in 25 mL Plate cells on top of slide(s) in square 100 $\times$ 100 $\times$ 15 mm petri dish 45

Allow reverse transfection to proceed for 40 hours= approx. 2 cell cycles

Process slides for immunofluorescence

## EXAMPLE 2

## Reverse Transfection: "Lipid-DNA" Method

## Materials

[DNA]: 1  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$  (eg., HA-GST pRK5, pBABE CMV GFP) 55

Gelatin (ICN, cat.#901771): 0.2% stock in ddH<sub>2</sub>O, all dilutions made in PBS<sup>-</sup>  
0.05% gelatin=250

Effectene Transfection Kit (Qiagen, cat.#301425):

EC Buffer in 0.4M sucrose=273.6  $\mu\text{L}$  50% sucrose+ 726.4  $\mu\text{L}$  EC Buffer 60

Plasmid-DNA: grown in 100 mL L-amp overnight from glycerol stock, purified by standard Qiaprep Miniprep or Qiagen Plasmid Purification Maxi protocols 65

Cell Type: HEK 293T cultured in DMEM/10% IFS with L-glut and pen/strep

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## Reverse Transfection Protocol with Reduced Volume

Aliquot 1.6  $\mu\text{g}$  DNA in separate eppendorf tubes

Add 15  $\mu\text{L}$  of pre-made DNA-condensation buffer (EC Buffer) with 0.4M sucrose\* to tubes

Add 1.6  $\mu\text{L}$  of Enhancer solution and mix by pipetting several times. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes

Add 5  $\mu\text{L}$  of Effectene Transfection Reagent to the DNA-Enhancer mix and mix by pipetting. Incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes

Add 23.2  $\mu\text{L}$  of 0.05% gelatin\*\* to total transfection reagent mix (i.e. 1:1 dilution)

Spot lipid-DNA on  $\Sigma$  poly-L-lysine slides mix using arrayer

Allow slides to dry in vacuum-dessicator overnight\*\*\*

Effectene™ kit (Qiagen) used includes Enhancer solution, which was used according to Qiagen's instructions.

range of sucrose that worked under the conditions used= 0.1M to 0.4M

range of gelatin concentration that worked under the conditions used=0.01% to 0.05%

range of drying time=2 hours to 1 week

## Splitting Cells

Split actively growing cells to [cell]=10<sup>7</sup> cells in 25 mL Plate cells on top of slide(s) in square 100 $\times$ 100 $\times$ 15 mm petri dish

Allow reverse transfection to proceed for 40 hours= approx. 2 cell cycles

Process slides for immunofluorescence

## EXAMPLE 3

## Transfected Cells Micorarrays: A Genomics Approach for the Analysis of Gene Products in Mammalian Cells

## Lipid-DNA Method

## I. Gelatin Preparation and DNA Purification

## Materials:

Gamma-Amino Propyl Silane (GAPS) slides (Corning catalog #2550),

Purified cDNA,

Gelatin, Type B: 225 Bloom (Sigma, catalog #G-9391),

## Methods:

0.2% Gelatin was made by incubation in a 60° C. water bath for 15 minutes. The gelatin was cooled slowly to 37° C. at which point it was filtered through 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  cellular acetate membrane (CA). 50

Bacterial clones with DNA plasmids were grown in a 96 Deep-Well Dish for 18 to 24 hours in 1.3 mL of terrific broth (TB) shaking at 250 rpm at 37° C. The plasmids were miniprepped and optical density (OD) was taken. DNA purity, as indicated by final 280 nm/260 nm absorbance ratio, was greater than 1.7.

## Storage:

For storage purposes, gelatin was kept at 4° C. and miniprepped DNA kept at -20° C.

## II. Sample Preparation and Array Printing

## Materials:

Effectene Transfection Reagent (Qiagen catalog #301425),

Sucrose (Life Technologies),

INTEGRID 100 mm $\times$ 15 mm Tissue Culture Square Petri Dishes (Becton Dickinson: Falcon catalog #35-1012), Costar 384-well plates (VWR catalog #7402),

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Stealth Micro Spotting Pins, (Telechem International, Inc. catalog #SMP4),

PixSys 5500 Robotic Arrayer (Cartesian Technologies, Model AD20A5),

Vacuum Dessicator with Stopcock 250 mm, NALGENE (VWR catalog #24987-004),

DRIERITE Anhydrous Calcium Sulfate (VWR catalog #22890-229)

Forceps to hold slides,

Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK) 293T cells,

Tissue Culture hood,

Cover Slips (50 mm×25 mm),

Methods:

For each DNA-containing spot, 15  $\mu$ l of pre-made DNA-condensation buffer (Buffer EC) with 0.2M to 0.4M sucrose was added to 0.80  $\mu$ g to 1.60  $\mu$ g DNA in a separate eppendorf tube. Subsequently, 1.5  $\mu$ l of the Enhancer solution was added to the tube and mixed by pipetting. This was let to incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes. 5  $\mu$ l Effectene transfection reagent was added, mixed and let to incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes with the DNA-Enhancer mixture. 1×volume of 0.05% gelatin was added, mixed and the appropriate amount was aliquoted into a 384-well plate for arraying purposes.

The PixSys 5500 Robotic Arrayer was used with Telechem's ArrayIt Stealth Pins (SMP4) with each spot spaced 400  $\mu$ m apart with a 50 ms to 500 ms delay time of the pin on the slide for each spot. A 55% relative humidity environment was maintained during the arraying. A thorough wash step was implemented between each dip into a DNA sample in the 384-well plate to avoid clogging of the pins that would result in missing spots in the array.

In a tissue culture hood, 10×10<sup>6</sup> Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK) 293T cells were prepared in 25 ml DME media with 10% FBS, pen/strep and glutamine for every 3 slides that were to be processed. After arraying, the slides were simply placed array-side facing up on a sterile 100×100×10 mm square dish (3 slides per plate) and the cells were poured gently on the slides while avoiding direct pouring on the arrays themselves. If the number of slides were not a multiple of 3, dummy slides were placed to cover the square dish.

The cells were let to grow on the arrays for approximately 2 cell cycles (~40 hours for 293T). Subsequently, the slides were very gently rinsed with PBS<sup>-</sup> in a Coplin jar, and then fixed in 3.7% paraformaldehyde/4.0% sucrose for 20 minutes in a Coplin jar, and then transferred back to a jar with PBS<sup>-</sup>.

Storage:

After arraying, slides were stored at room temperature in a vacuum dessicator with anhydrous calcium sulfate pellets. After fixation, slides were kept in PBS<sup>-</sup> at 4° C. until analyses were completed (maximum of 5 days).

### III. Methods of Detection

Immunofluorescence

Fluorescence Microscopy

Laser Scanning

Radiolabelling and detection with sensitive film or emulsion

If the expressed proteins to be visualized are fluorescent proteins, they can be viewed and photographed by fluorescent microscopy. For large expression array, slides may be scanned with a laser scanner for data storage. If a fluorescent antibody can detect the expressed proteins, the protocol for immunofluorescence can be followed. If the detection is

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based on radioactivity, the slides can be fixed as indicated above and radioactivity detected by autoradiography with film or emulsion.

Immunofluorescence:

After fixation, the array area was permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS<sup>-</sup> for 15 minutes. After two rinses in PBS<sup>-</sup>, the slides were blocked for 60 minutes, probed with a primary antibody at 1:200 to 1:500 dilution for 60 minutes, blocked for 20 minutes, probed with a fluorescent secondary antibody at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes. The slides can be transferred to a Coplin jar in PBS<sup>-</sup> and visualized under an upright fluorescent microscope. After analyses, the slides can be mounted and stored in the dark at 4° C.

To create these microarrays, distinct and defined areas of a lawn of cells were simultaneously transfected with different plasmid DNAs (FIG. 4A). This is accomplished without the use of individual wells to sequester the DNAs. Nanoliter volumes of plasmid DNA in an aqueous gelatin solution are printed on a glass slide. A robotic arrayer (PixSys 5500, Cartesian Technologies) equipped with stealth pins (SMP4, Telechem) was used to print a plasmid DNA/gelatin solution contained in a 384-well plate onto CMT GAPS glass slides (Corning). The pins deposited ~1 nl volumes 400  $\mu$ m apart using a 25 ms pin down slide time in a 55% relative humidity environment. Printed slides were stored at room temperature in a vacuum desiccator until use. Preparation of aqueous gelatin solution is important and is as follows. 0.02% gelatin (w/v) (Sigma G-9391) was dissolved in MilliQ water by heating and gentle swirling in a 60° C. water bath for 15 minutes. The solution was cooled slowly to room temperature and filtered through a 0.45  $\mu$ m cellular acetate membrane and stored at 4° C. Plasmid DNA was purified with the Plasmid Maxi or QIAprep 96 Turbo Miniprep kits (Qiagen), and always had an A260/A280>1.7. Concentrated solutions of DNA were diluted in the gelatin solution so to keep the gelatin concentration >0.017% and, unless otherwise specified, final plasmid DNA concentrations were 0.033  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l. To express GFP the EGFP construct in pBABEpuro was used.

After drying, the DNA spots are briefly exposed to a lipid transfection reagent, the slide is placed in a culture dish and covered with adherent mammalian cells in media. The Effectene transfection kit (301425, Qiagen) was used as follows. In a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube, 16  $\mu$ l enhancer was added to 150  $\mu$ l EC buffer, mixed, and incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature. 25  $\mu$ l effectene lipid was added, mixed and the entire volume pipetted onto a 40×20 mm cover well (PC200, Grace Bio-Labs). A slide with the printed side down was placed on the cover well such that the solution covers the entire arrayed area while also creating an airtight seal. After a 10 minute incubation, the cover well was pried off the slide with a forceps and the transfection reagent removed carefully by vacuum aspiration. The slide was placed printed side up in a 100×100×10 mm square tissue culture dish and a 1×10<sup>7</sup> actively growing HEK293T cells in 25 ml media (DMEM with 10% FBS, 50 units/ml penicillin and 50  $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin) were poured into the dish. Three slides can be transfected side-by-side in this fashion. The cells grew on the slide for 40 hours prior to fixing for 20 minutes at room temperature in 3.7% paraformaldehyde/4.0% sucrose in PBS. Other commonly used mammalian cells lines, such as HeLa and A549 cells, were also tested and similar results were obtained but with transfection efficiencies of 30–50% of those obtained with HEK293 cells. The DNA in the gelatin gel is insoluble in cell culture media but readily enters cells growing on it to create the transfected cell microarray.

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To illustrate the method, an array with elements containing an expression construct for the green fluorescent protein (GFP) was printed. HEK293 cells were plated on the slide for transfection and the fluorescence of the cells detected with a laser fluorescence scanner. Microarrays were imaged at a resolution of 5  $\mu$ m with a laser fluorescence scanner (ScanArray 5000, GSI Lumonics). GFP and cy3 emission was measured separately after sequential excitation of the two fluorophores. To obtain images at cellular resolution, cells were photographed with a conventional fluorescent microscope. All images were pseudocolored and superimposed using Photoshop 5.5 (Adobe Systems).

A low magnification scan showed a regular pattern of fluorescent spots that matches the pattern in which the GFP expression construct was printed (FIG. 4B). A higher magnification image obtained via fluorescence microscopy showed that each spot is about 150  $\mu$ m in diameter and consists of a cluster of 30–80 fluorescent cells (FIG. 4C). As in a conventional transfection, the total expression level in the clusters is proportional over a defined range to the amount of plasmid DNA used (FIG. 4D). Since it may be useful to express two different plasmids in the same cells, whether the technique is compatible with cotransfection was examined. Arrays with elements containing expression constructs for GFP, an epitope-tagged protein or both were prepared and transfected. The cells growing on elements printed with both cDNAs express both encoded proteins, indicating that cotransfection had occurred (FIG. 4E).

Whether transfected cell microarrays could be used to clone gene products based on their intrinsic properties was also determined. As a test case, an array to identify the receptor for FK506, a clinically important immunosuppressant whose pharmacologically relevant target, FKBP12, is an intra-cellular protein, was used (Kino, T., et al., *J. Antibiot.*, 40:1256 (1987); Harding, M. W., et al., *Nature*, 26:755 (1989)). Elements containing expression constructs for FKBP12, GFP, or both were printed on a slide, in an easily recognizable pattern. After the transfected cell microarray formed, radiolabeled FK506 was added to the tissue culture media for one hour prior to processing the slide for autoradiography and immunofluorescence. The radiolabeled FK506 bound to the array in a pattern of spots that exactly matches the pattern of cell clusters expressing FKBP12 (FIG. 5A). Detection of the bound FK506 with autoradiographic emulsion confirmed, at the cellular level, colocalization between FKBP12 expression and FK506 binding (FIG. 5B). The binding is specific because the GFP-expressing clusters and the non-transfected cells surrounding the clusters showed only background levels of signal (FIG. 5A). Furthermore, the prior addition of excess rapamycin, a competitive antagonist of FK506, completely eliminated the signal. 1  $\mu$ M rapamycin was added to the cell culture media 30 minutes before the addition of radiolabeled FK506.

The utility of transfected cell microarrays for identifying gene products that induce phenotypes of interest in mammalian cells or have a distinct sub-cellular localization was also explored. Arrays with a collection, enriched for signaling molecules, of 192 distinct epitope-tagged cDNAs in expression vectors were printed. 192 Genestrom expression constructs (Invitrogen) in bacteria were cultured in two 96-well plates and plasmid DNA was purified using the Turbo Miniprep Kit (Qiagen). Plasmid DNA was diluted with 0.02% gelatin to a final concentration of 0.040  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l and printed. Cellular phosphotyrosine levels were determined by immunofluorescence staining and scanning. Cell morphology and subcellular localization of expressed pro-

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teins was assessed by visual inspection via fluorescence microscopy of the cells in the clusters after their detection with anti-V5 immunofluorescence.

After transfection, their effects on cellular phosphotyrosine levels and morphology as well as their subcellular localization were determined. Five cell clusters on grid 1 (A2, C7, C9, C11, and F6) had phosphotyrosine levels above background (FIG. 5C). The coordinates of the clusters match those of the wells of a microtiter plate containing the source cDNAs and were used to look up the identity of the transfected cDNAs. This revealed that four of these clusters were transfected with known tyrosine kinases (trkC, syk, syn, and blk) while the fifth (C11) encodes a protein of unknown function. Simple visual examination of the morphology of the cells in the transfected clusters revealed a diversity of cellular phenotypes even in this small set of clones. In array 2, cluster E8 had fragmented cells characteristic of apoptosis while in two clusters (D10 and F7) the cells were closely attached to each other (FIG. 5D). The presence of apoptotic cells was confirmed by TUNEL (Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling method) staining. TUNEL staining was performed as described (Y. Gavrieli, Y. Sherman, S. A. Ben-Sasson. *J. Cell Biol.* 119, 493 (1992)).

The observed phenotypes are consistent with the presumed functions of the cDNAs expressed in these clusters (the Table). Subcellular localization of the expressed proteins were examined through visual inspection and those with distinct patterns were noted (the Table). This revealed that several proteins that are known transcription factors were mainly located in the cell nucleus. This was also true for other proteins, such as phosphatase 1-beta, whose subcellular distribution has not been previously ascertained.

TABLE

Description of selected cDNAs expressed in the transfected cell microarray. Shown are the coordinates, the phenotype or property detected, the Genbank accession number and the name of the cDNA. nuc/cyto means nuclear and cytoplasmic staining was visible.

Grid: Coordinate	Phenotype/ property	Accession number	Function
2:E8	apoptosis	AF016266	TRAIL receptor 2
2:D10	cell adhesion	X97229	NK receptor
2:F7	cell adhesion	M98399	CD36
1:A9	nuclear	U11791	Cyclin H
1:B5	nuclear	M60527	deoxycytidine kinase
1:B12	nuclear	M60724	p70 S6 kinase kinase $\alpha$ 1
1:C12	nuclear	M90813	D-type cyclin
1:E4	mitochondrial	U54645	methylmalonyl-coA mutase
1:E10	mitochondrial	J05401	creatine kinase
1:G9	nuc/cyto	U40989	tat interactive protein
1:G10	nuc/cyto	U09578	MAPKAP (3pk) kinase
2:A9	nuclear	X83928	TFIID subunit TAFII28
2:A12	nuc/cyto	M62831	ETR101
2:B6	nuc/cyto	X06948	IgE receptor $\alpha$ -subunit
2:B12	nuclear	X63469	TFIIIE $\beta$ subunit
2:C5	nuclear	M76766	General transcription factor IIB
2:C7	nuc/cyto	M15059	CD23A
2:C12	nuclear	X80910	PP1, $\beta$ catalytic subunit
2:D4	nuclear	AF017307	Ets-related transcription factor
2:E7	nuclear	X63468	TFIIIE $\alpha$
2:E12	nuclear	U22662	Orphan receptor LXR- $\alpha$
2:F8	nuclear	L08895	MEF2C
2:F12	nuclear	AF028008	SP1-like transcription factor
2:G2	nuc/cyto	U37352	PP2A, regulatory B' $\alpha$ 1 subunit
2:G3	nuc/cyto	L14778	PP2B, catalytic $\alpha$ subunit

The microarrays can be printed with the same robotic arrays as traditional DNA arrays, so it is feasible to

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achieve densities of up to 10,000–15,000 cell clusters per standard slide. At these densities the entire set of human genes can be expressed on a small number of slides, allowing rapid pan-genomic screens. Thus, comprehensive collections of full-length cDNAs for all mammalian genes can be generated (Strausberg, R. L., et al., *Science*, 15:455 (1999)) and will be valuable tools for making such arrays.

Transfected cell microarrays have distinct advantages over conventional expression cloning strategies using FACS or sib selection (Simonsen, H., et al., *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.*, 15:437 (1994)). First, cDNAs do not need to be isolated from the cells exhibiting the phenotype of interest. This allows for screens using a variety of detection methods, such as autoradiography or in situ hybridization, and significantly accelerates the pace of expression cloning. The experiments described herein took days to perform instead of the weeks to months necessary with other expression cloning strategies. Second, transfected cell microarrays can also be used to screen living cells, allowing the detection of transient phenotypes, such as changes in intracellular calcium concentrations. Third, being compact and easy to handle, transfected cell microarrays have economies of scale. The arrays are stable for months and can be printed in large numbers, allowing many phenotypes to be screened in parallel, with a variety of methods, in a small number of tissue culture plates.

Described herein are arrays in which the transfected plasmids direct gene overexpression. However, as antisense technology improves or other methods emerge for decreasing gene function in mammalian cells, it is likely that transfected cell microarrays can be used to screen for phenotypes caused by loss of gene function. Lastly, the immobilization of the plasmid DNA in a degradable gel is the key to spatially restricting transfection without wells.

While this invention has been particularly shown and described with references to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention encompassed by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of introducing nucleic acid molecules into mammalian cells comprising:

- (a) depositing a plurality of nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures onto a surface in discrete, defined locations, wherein each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures comprises a nucleic acid molecule to be introduced into mammalian cells and a gelatin;
- (b) allowing the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures to dry on the surface, thereby producing a surface having the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures affixed thereon in discrete, defined locations; and
- (c) plating the mammalian cells onto the surface at a density of  $0.3 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to  $3.0 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  under appropriate conditions for entry of the nucleic acid molecules in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures into mammalian cells; whereby the nucleic acid molecules are introduced into the mammalian cells in the location in which each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures was deposited.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps after step (b) of:

- (i) covering the surface bearing the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures with an appropriate amount of a lipid-based transfection reagent and maintaining the resulting product under conditions appropriate for complex formation between the nucleic acid molecules in

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the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixture and the transfection reagent; and

(ii) removing the non-complexed transfection reagent.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures further comprise a sugar, a buffer that facilitates nucleic acid molecule condensation, and an appropriate lipid-based transfection reagent.

4. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein each nucleic acid molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the vector is an episomal vector or a chromosomally integrated vector.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the vector is a plasmid or a viral-based vector.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the vector is an expression vector.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said nucleic acid molecules are expressed in the mammalian cells.

9. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein the surface is glass, polystyrene or plastic, optionally coated with poly-L-lysine.

10. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein the surface is the surface of a slide.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the slide is a glass slide coated with poly-L-lysine or a gamma-amino propyl silane slide.

12. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein the cells are plated at a density of  $0.5 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to  $2.0 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ .

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the cells are plated at a density of  $0.5 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to  $1.0 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ .

14. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an oligonucleotide, DNA, or RNA.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is DNA.

16. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is DNA and wherein the concentration of said DNA is  $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ .

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the concentration of said DNA is  $0.02 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to  $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ .

18. The method of claim 3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is DNA and wherein the concentration of said DNA is  $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to  $2.0 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ .

19. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein said nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the mammalian cells.

20. The method of any one of claims 1–3, wherein said nucleic acid molecules, when introduced into the mammalian cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the mammalian cells.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the gelatin is present at a concentration in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixture ranging from about 0.05% to about 0.5%.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the concentration of gelatin is from about 0.1% to about 0.2%.

24. The method of claim 2, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the gelatin is present at a concentration in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixture ranging from about 0.05% to about 0.5%.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the concentration of gelatin is from about 0.1% to about 0.2%.

27. The method of claim 3, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

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28. The method of claim 22, wherein the gelatin is present at a concentration in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixture ranging from about 0.01% to 0.05%.

29. The method of claim 23, wherein said sugar is sucrose ranging in concentration from about 0.1M to about 0.4M.

30. The method of any one of claims 21, 24, or 27, wherein the gelatin is Type B gelatin.

31. The method of any one of claims 21, 24, or 27, wherein each nucleic acid molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector, and the surface is a slide.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the vector is an expression vector and said nucleic acid molecules are expressed in the mammalian cells.

33. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein at least two different nucleic acid molecules are co-transfected into a mammalian cell.

34. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein said affixed plurality of nucleic acid molecules form an array of nucleic acid molecules and wherein said cells into which the nucleic acid molecules are introduced form an array of cells comprising the nucleic acid molecules.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

36. The method of claim 34, wherein the array comprises at least 96 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the array comprises at least 192 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the array comprises up to 10,000 to 15,000 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

39. The method of claim 34, wherein each of the defined locations is 100-200  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein each of the defined locations is 200-500  $\mu\text{m}$  apart from each other.

41. A method of introducing DNA molecules into eukaryotic cells comprising:

(a) depositing a plurality of DNA molecule-containing mixtures onto a surface in discrete, defined locations, wherein each of the DNA molecule-containing mixtures comprises a DNA molecule to be introduced into eukaryotic cells and a gelatin, wherein the concentration of DNA in said DNA molecule-containing mixtures is 0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$  to 0.5  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ ;

(b) allowing the DNA molecule-containing mixtures to dry on the surface, thereby producing a surface having the DNA molecule-containing mixtures affixed thereon in discrete, defined locations; and

(c) plating the eukaryotic cells onto the surface in sufficient density and under appropriate conditions for entry of the DNA molecules in the DNA molecule-containing mixtures into eukaryotic cells; whereby the DNA molecules are introduced into the eukaryotic cells in the location in which each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures was deposited.

42. The method of claim 41, further comprising the steps after step (b) of:

(i) covering the surface bearing the DNA molecule-containing mixtures with an appropriate amount of a lipid-based transfection reagent and maintaining the resulting product under conditions appropriate for complex formation between the DNA molecules in the DNA molecule-containing mixture and the transfection reagent; and

(ii) removing the non-complexed transfection reagent.

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43. The method of claim 41, wherein said DNA molecule-containing mixtures further comprise a sugar, a buffer that facilitates DNA molecule condensation, and an appropriate lipid-based transfection reagent.

44. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein each DNA molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein the vector is an episomal vector or a chromosomally integrated vector.

46. The method of claim 44, wherein the vector is a plasmid or a viral-based vector.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the vector is an expression vector.

48. The method of claim 47, wherein said DNA molecules are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

49. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein the surface is glass, polystyrene or plastic, optionally coated with poly-L-lysine.

50. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein the surface is the surface of a slide.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein the slide is a glass slide coated with poly-L-lysine or a gamma-amino propyl silane slide.

52. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein the eukaryotic cells are mammalian cells.

53. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein said DNA molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

54. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein said DNA molecules, when introduced into the eukaryotic cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the eukaryotic cell.

55. The method of claim 41, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the gelatin is present at a concentration in the DNA molecule-containing mixture ranging from about 0.05% to about 0.5%.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein the concentration of gelatin is from about 0.1% to about 0.2%.

58. The method of claim 42, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the gelatin is present at a concentration in the DNA molecule-containing mixture ranging from about 0.05% to about 0.5%.

60. The method of claim 58, wherein the concentration of gelatin is from about 0.1% to about 0.2%.

61. The method of claim 43, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

62. The method of claim 61, wherein the gelatin is present at a concentration in the DNA molecule-containing mixture is from about 0.01% to 0.05%.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein said sugar is sucrose ranging in concentration from about 0.1M to about 0.4M.

64. The method of any one of claims 55, 56, or 61, wherein the gelatin is Type B gelatin.

65. The method of any one of claims 55, 56 or 61, wherein the eukaryotic cells are plated at high density onto the surface, each DNA molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector, and the surface is a slide.

66. The method of claim 65, wherein the vector is an expression vector and said DNA molecules are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

67. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein at least two different DNA molecules are co-transfected into a eukaryotic cell.

68. The method of any one of claims 41-43, wherein said affixed plurality of DNA molecules form an array of DNA

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molecules and wherein said cells into which the DNA molecules are introduced form an array of cells comprising the DNA molecules.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

70. The method of claim 68, wherein the array comprises at least 96 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein the array comprises at least 192 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

72. The method of claim 71, wherein the array comprises up to 10,000 to 15,000 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

73. The method of claim 68, wherein each of the defined locations is 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter.

74. The method of claim 73, wherein each of the defined locations is 200–500  $\mu\text{m}$  apart from each other.

75. The method of claim 68, wherein said DNA molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

76. The method of claim 68, wherein said DNA molecules, when introduced into the eukaryotic cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the eukaryotic cells.

77. A method of introducing nucleic acid molecules into eukaryotic cells comprising:

- (a) depositing a plurality of nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures onto a surface in discrete, defined locations, wherein each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures comprises a nucleic acid molecule to be introduced into eukaryotic cells and a gelatin, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin, and is present at a concentration from about 0.05% to about 0.5%;
- (b) allowing the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures to dry on the surface, thereby producing a surface having the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures affixed thereon in discrete, defined locations; and
- (c) plating the eukaryotic cells onto the surface in sufficient density and under appropriate conditions for entry of the nucleic acid molecules in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures into eukaryotic cells; whereby the nucleic acid molecules are introduced into the eukaryotic cells in the location in which each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures was deposited.

78. The method of claim 77, further comprising the steps after step (b) of:

- (i) covering the surface bearing the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures with an appropriate amount of a lipid-based transfection reagent and maintaining the resulting product under conditions appropriate for complex formation between the nucleic acid molecules in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixture and the transfection reagent; and
- (ii) removing the non-complexed transfection reagent.

79. The method of claim 77, wherein said nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures further comprise a sugar, a buffer that facilitates nucleic acid molecule condensation, and an appropriate lipid-based transfection reagent.

80. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein each nucleic acid molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the vector is an episomal vector or a chromosomally integrated vector.

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82. The method of claim 80, wherein the vector is a plasmid or a viral-based vector.

83. The method of claim 82, wherein the vector is an expression vector.

84. The method of claim 83, wherein said nucleic acid molecules are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

85. The method of any one of claims 78–79, wherein the surface is glass, polystyrene or plastic, optionally coated with poly-L-lysine.

86. The method of any one of claims 77–78, wherein the surface is the surface of a slide.

87. The method of claim 86, wherein the slide is a glass slide coated with poly-L-lysine or a gamma-amino propyl silane slide.

88. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein the eukaryotic cells are mammalian cells.

89. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an oligonucleotide, DNA, or RNA.

90. The method of claim 89, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is DNA.

91. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein said nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

92. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein said nucleic acid molecules, when introduced into the eukaryotic cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the eukaryotic cell.

93. The method of claim 77, wherein the concentration of gelatin is from about 0.1% to about 0.2%.

94. The method of claim 78, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

95. The method of claim 94, wherein the concentration of gelatin is from about 0.1% to about 0.2%.

96. The method of claim 79, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

97. The method of claim 96, wherein said sugar is sucrose ranging in concentration from about 0.1M to about 0.4M.

98. The method of any one of claims 77, 94, or 96, wherein the gelatin is Type B gelatin.

99. The method of any one of claims 77, 94, or 96, wherein the eukaryotic cells are plated at high density onto the surface, each nucleic acid molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector, and the surface is a slide.

100. The method of claim 99, wherein the vector is an expression vector and said nucleic acid molecules are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

101. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein at least two different nucleic acid molecules are co-transfected into a eukaryotic cell.

102. The method of any one of claims 77–79, wherein said affixed plurality of nucleic acid molecules form an array of nucleic acid molecules and wherein said cells into which the nucleic acid molecules are introduced form an array of cells comprising the nucleic acid molecules.

103. The method of claim 102, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

104. The method of claim 102, wherein the array comprises at least 96 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

105. The method of claim 104, wherein the array comprises at least 192 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

106. The method of claim 105, wherein the array comprises up to 10,000 to 15,000 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

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107. The method of claim 103, wherein each of the defined locations is 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter.

108. The method of claim 107, wherein each of the defined locations is 200–500  $\mu\text{m}$  apart from each other.

109. The method of claim 107, wherein said nucleic acid molecules are DNA or RNA.

110. The method of claim 107, wherein said nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

111. The method of claim 107, wherein said nucleic acid molecules, when introduced into the eukaryotic cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the eukaryotic cell.

112. A method of introducing nucleic acid molecules into eukaryotic cells comprising:

(a) depositing a plurality of nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures onto a surface in discrete, defined locations, wherein each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures comprises:

(i) a nucleic acid molecule to be introduced into eukaryotic cells,

(ii) a gelatin, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin, and is present at a concentration from about 0.01% to about 0.05%,

(iii) a sugar,

(iv) a buffer that facilitates nucleic acid molecule condensation, and

(v) a lipid-based transfection reagent;

(b) allowing the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures to dry on the surface, thereby producing a surface having the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures affixed thereon in discrete, defined locations; and

(c) plating the eukaryotic cells onto the surface in sufficient density and under appropriate conditions for entry of the nucleic acid molecules in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures into eukaryotic cells; whereby the nucleic acid molecules are introduced into the eukaryotic cells in the location in which each of the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures was deposited.

113. The method of claim 112, further comprising the steps after step (b) of:

(i) covering the surface bearing the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixtures with an appropriate amount of a lipid-based transfection reagent and maintaining the resulting product under conditions appropriate for complex formation between the nucleic acid molecules in the nucleic acid molecule-containing mixture and the transfection reagent; and

(ii) removing the non-complexed transfection reagent.

114. The method of claim 112 or 228, wherein each nucleic acid molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector.

115. The method of claim 114, wherein the vector is an episomal vector or a chromosomally integrated vector.

116. The method of claim 114, wherein the vector is a plasmid or a viral-based vector.

117. The method of claim 116, wherein the vector is an expression vector.

118. The method of claim 117, wherein said nucleic acid molecules are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

119. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein the surface is glass, polystyrene or plastic, optionally coated with poly-L-lysine.

120. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein the surface is the surface of a slide.

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121. The method of claim 120, wherein the slide is a glass slide coated with poly-L-lysine or a gamma-amino propyl silane slide.

122. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein the eukaryotic cells are mammalian cells.

123. The method of claim 122, wherein the cells are plated at a density of  $0.3 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to  $3.0 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ .

124. The method of claim 123, wherein the cells are plated at a density of  $0.5 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to  $2.0 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ .

125. The method of claim 124, wherein the cells are plated at a density of  $0.5 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$  to  $1.0 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ .

126. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an oligonucleotide, DNA, or RNA.

127. The method of claim 126, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is DNA.

128. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is DNA and wherein the concentration of said DNA is  $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ .

129. The method of claim 128, wherein the concentration of said DNA is  $0.02 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$  to  $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ .

130. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein said nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

131. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein said nucleic acid molecules, when introduced into the eukaryotic cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the eukaryotic cell.

132. The method of claim 113, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

133. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein the gelatin is Type B gelatin.

134. The method of claim 132, wherein the eukaryotic cells are plated at high density onto the surface, each nucleic acid molecule to be introduced is contained in a vector, and the surface is a slide.

135. The method of claim 134, wherein the vector is an expression vector and said nucleic acid molecules are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

136. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein said sugar is sucrose ranging in concentration from about 0.1M to about 0.4M.

137. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein at least two different nucleic acid molecules are co-transfected into a eukaryotic cell.

138. The method of claim 112 or 113, wherein said affixed plurality of nucleic acid molecules form an array of nucleic acid molecules and wherein said cells into which the nucleic acid molecules are introduced form an array of cells comprising the nucleic acid molecules.

139. The method of claim 138, wherein the gelatin is selected from the group consisting of a protein gelatin, a hydrogel, a sugar-based gelatin or a synthetic gelatin.

140. The method of claim 138, wherein the array comprises at least 96 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

141. The method of claim 140, wherein the array comprises at least 192 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

142. The method of claim 141, wherein the array comprises up to 10,000 to 15,000 different discrete, defined locations of known sequence composition.

143. The method of claim 142, wherein each of the defined locations is 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter.

144. The method of claim 143, wherein each of the defined locations is 200–500  $\mu\text{m}$  apart from each other.

145. The method of claim 138, wherein said nucleic acid molecules are DNA or RNA.

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146. The method of claim 138, wherein said nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptides that are expressed in the eukaryotic cells.

147. The method of claim 138, wherein said nucleic acid molecules, when introduced into the eukaryotic cells, inhibit a function of a gene in the eukaryotic cell.

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148. An array produced by the method of claim 34.

149. An array produced by the method of claim 68.

150. An array produced by the method of claim 102.

151. An array produced by the method of claim 138.

\* \* \* \* \*

**A3099-3286**

**REDACTED**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2009, the attached **REDACTED**  
**PUBLIC VERSION OF APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS TO DEFENDANTS/COUNTER-**  
**PLAINTIFFS JOHNSON & JOHNSON AND CORDIS CORPORATION'S**  
**OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT OF NON-**  
**INFRINGEMENT** was served upon counsel of record at the address and in the manner  
indicated:

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*/s/ John G. Day*

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John G. Day